The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. NO. 84 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1922. TWO ANNAS

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay
And Poona.

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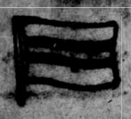

N.Y.K LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

...Service to Japan via Singapore, ...ng and Shanghai.

...	Captain	Tons	Arrival	Depart
...	...	489	30th Mar.	15th Apr
...	...Maru — Koyama	6,028	17th ap 14th ,,	3rd May 30th Apl
...	...Nakajima	5,372	23rd ,, 18th	27th Apr
...	...Kinoshita	3,...	May	31st ,,
...	D. Agostino	5,845	1st ,,	15th May
...	S. ...	4,382	End ,,	Beg. une

...steamer has no passenger accom-...

...Calcutta via Tellicherry, Calicut and ...

...steamers, equipped with every comfort are ...ed with electric lights and fans in every ...free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. ...Qualified Surgeon and specially trained ... carried.

For particulars, apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Telephone No. ...
Allen Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

...O. AND ...BRITISH INDIA

...(Incorporated in England).

...PASSENGER SERVICE.

...TO PLYMOUTH AND ...G AT MARSEILLES.

...required to be in posses-

...	...steamers.	Tons.
8th April	...DONIA	7,52
15th ,,	...PT	7,941
22nd ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
29th ,,	MANTUA X	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,911
13th ,,	...LYAN†	8,987
20th ,,	...SAR-I-HIND	11,4 0
27th ,,	...LDERA X	15,825
3rd June	CHINA	7,952
10th ,,	DONGOLA	6,083
17th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24th ,,	EGYPT	7,941

MANTUA, x MALDERA } Through steamers from Australia.

*KALYAN, DONGOLA } Through steamers from China, calling Bombay for Mails only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
18th May	ASHOBRA	8 288
1st June	MANDLA ...	8 363
15th ,,	MADURA	8 975
29th ,,	MALDA	8,900
	M	

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

...	...	...
8th ...pril	DONGOLA	8,063
5th May	SICILIA	6,813

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

...	...	...
...pril	MALWA	10 941
2nd ...	NAGKUNDA	10 118
30th ...	MANTUA	10,902

...TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date.	Steamers.	Destination.
10th April.	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa.
8th ,,	BARJORA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
7th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
10th ,,	LHASA	Karachi Coasting.
9th ,,	VARSOVA	Bussreh direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage fo P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arrange with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

R. ...

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with :—

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1269.

BANK NG

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	F. 60,000,000	about £5,000,000
Paid up Capital	F. 55,000,000	,, £4,600,000
Reserve Fund	F. 47,750,000	,, £4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES.

Ampenan.	Pekalongan.
Bandoeng.	Problinggo.
Cheribon.	Semarang.
Gorontalo.	Soerabaia.
Macassar.	Tegal.
Medan.	Tjilatjap.
Menado.	Weltevreden.
Palembang.	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA.—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation. Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS: Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty, Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co
Correspondents in every part of the World.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Sorab Building, No. 7, Murzban Road, Fort.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	26,45,220	0	0
Reserve	Funds	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Goira	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Napur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISH 7TH SEPETEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00 000
RESERVED FUND	72 50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No. interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank

A. W. MARSHALL,
Off. Secretary and Treasurer

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ...	Rs. 7,58,73,523.
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,[illegible],608.
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	Rs. 5,81,11,467.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman,
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.

For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager:
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$[illegible]
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$[illegible]
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ...	$30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Foochow	New York	Tsingtao
Hankow	Penang	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Rangoon	Yloilo
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. E. HYND,
Agent.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs.	40,000,000
CAPITAL	Rs.	85,00,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	Rs.	85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc.	Rs.	6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.

Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna, Rangoon.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabal Park Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandansi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Offie, Lyallpur, Morabad, Muttra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur

CORRESPONDENTS in all the principal Towns throughout India

LONDON BANKERS—The P. and O Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS Interest at 2 per cent allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Re. per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted

Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.

Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED,

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 61,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Lanka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtan
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,000,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-3-22	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
[illegible], Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 230, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at [illegible] per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum exceeds [illegible] to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT
Ag. Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square,
London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Madras
	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000	
Paid-up Capital	£	999,844
Reserve Fund	£	300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,156	

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Brumley-Martin, Esqr.,
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esqr.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,102
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investments and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 20 per cent. Surrender Value in case the same is produced. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs.	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs.	3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS, DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation-Report and commends a Bonus of ¼ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary, or The Chief of Agents
The Secretary, or The Chief of Agents
302, Bow Bazar D. SEN and CO.,
Street, Calcutta.
1, Chowringee,
Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.

Assets exceed Rs. 25 00,000.
Head Office and Girgaum Branch.

The growing popularity of our Savings Accounts and Current Accounts Department is due to the fact that the investor feels satisfied that he is getting excellent returns on his unemployed balances and yet they are invested mainly in or against Government Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act Over and above the yield on his funds, he also get prompt service and polite treatment which he appreciates more than the yield.

Savings Accounts 5 % p. a.
Current Accounts 3 % p. a.

For further particulars apply to :—
Mr. Yeshwant Anna Kudte
Girgaum Branch
Girgaum Back Road,
and Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri,
M. A. PH. D.
The Shilotri Bank Building,
Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

7, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheque or receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits DVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDIT OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from :— KHOLSA AND CO.,
Post Box 22. Phone 5305. Manager.

INDIAN CAPITAL INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BO...
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fesulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAM & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.
321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL.

PUNCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate excellent cuisine and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book room sharp. Season commencing October.

Tel. No. 2710. Telegraphic "Lodge"
THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings.	200—0	10—0
1st Class ..	75—100	3-8 5
2nd Class ..	50—70	2-—3
3rd Class ..	40—	2—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES

ROM 1st APRIL 1922 TO 15th MAY 1922.

In Honour of the Wedding Ceremony of his Son.

PANDIT THAKURDATTA SHARMA VAIDYA,

INVENTOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE AMRITDHARA PHARMACY,

in response to the many requests he has received from his numerous clients to join in the wedding felicitations, as will appear from one of the many letters given below, has pleasure in allowing a

reduction in prices or all

AMRITDHARA MEDICINES & BOOKS

Including the well-known and wonderful panacea

"AMRITDHARA"

to the extent of **25 per cent** (annas four per rupee) with the exception of

Amritdhara Soap and Amritdhara Lozenges

for which a two-annas discount will be allowed for every rupee.

A Prize will also be awarded; full particulars of which are contained in the detailed Price List, which may be supplied free in Urdu or Hindi on application.

Dear Pandit Ji,

I heartily congratulate you on the wedding ceremony of your beloved son Pandit Baldev Ji, Shastri, B. A., and am pleased to hear that instead of wasting your money on fireworks etc., you not only arranged for religious discourses but gave away Rupees thirty thousand as donations to deserving institutions in Lahore and Nakodar. Your numerous customers are, however sorry to note that you have not invited them to participate in the rejoicings. By God's grace you have been able to perform this ceremony in your full health and vigour. May I request, therefore, that you will also allow us to share your happiness.

HAKIM ALI SHER
Gogha (Punjab).

THE MANAGER, AMRITDHARA 13 PHARMACY,

AMRITDHARA BUILDINGS,

AMRITDHARA ROAD, AMRITDHARA POST OFFICE LAHORE.

Postal and Telegraphic Address:" "AMRITDHARA," 13, Lahore.

THE ESSENTIALS OF LIFE.

The Doctor is essential for your Health. The Lawyer is essential for your person and property, The Merchant is essential for your necessities in Life. Some Profession is essential for acquiring wealth and. Above all a policy with us* is essential or you and your family.

*Because of our plans, our Terms, and especially

Our Special Benefits :—

For particulars of which, apply to :

Branch Manager

THE GREAT EASTERN L. A. CO., LTD,

50-52. Churchgate Street, BOMBAY

Medicines prepared according to the principles of the latest and up-to-date scientific authorities and modified by us to Suit Indian climate and temperament

GUARANTEED CURE FOR

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, April 6th.

Thease of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Baromet & corrected to 32 deg Febr ht	..	29.821
Temperature of Air	.. degree ..	82.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	76.8
Dew Point	.. ..	71.7
Relative Humidity of Air	.. ..	0.77
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—18)	..	1.2
Maximum temperature of Air	.. ..	84.6
Minimum do do do	.. ..	76.0
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..SSE, WNW, W, SSW.	
Movement of Wind do	.. miles.	199

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 7th April, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Duststorms accompanied by insignificant showers are reported from Lahore and Multan. The sky is overcast at these two stations, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore, but is in excess in the east Punjab; night temperature is above the average in the west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal at several stations; a maximum of 105 degree is recorded at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad reports a duststorm. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ajmer and Mount Abu. Day temperature is generally above normal except in lower Sind; night temperature is above the average in upper Sind and parts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Surat and Bhavnagar-Para, but is in excess generally over the rest of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is above normal at some stations; the highest maximum in the division is 107 degrees at Bhavnagar-Para; night temperature is above the average in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Akola reports 0.11" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Khandwa and Akola. Day temperature is locally above normal in the western districts, Khandwa recording a maximum of 109 degree. Night temperature is generally above the average except at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is somewhat damper than usual at Bombay. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in north Hyderabad, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally above normal in the south Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar; night temperature is above the average at most stations.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance has caused a few duststorms in upper Sind and the Punjab, and is passing away eastwards. The unsettled conditions in the Deccan have caused light rain at Akola and inappreciable showers at a few stations in Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan. Temperature is higher than usual over the greater part of northwest India.

Forecast.—A few thunderstorms are probable in the Bombay Deccan, the west of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad. A few duststorms may again occur in the Punjab and north Rajputana.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 6th April, 1922.

The western disturbance is only of moderate intensity. It has given local rain and snow in Kashmir, Sonamarg reporting three-quarters of an inch.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 7TH OF APRIL 1922.

Station	Temp. in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity hours	Rainfall, Past 24 hours	Rainfall, Total, 1st June to date	Rainfall, Departure from Normal to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. 6th	75.2	66.0	58	..	11.97	+1.47
Jask	88.3	72.8	62	..	5.72	+1.74
Muskat						
Do. 6th	87.0	75.7	67	..	1.08	—1.65
PUNJAB—						
Multan	93.2	69.6	56	0.06	1.69	+0.07
Rawalpindi	83.7	60.0	54	..	11.03	+2.10
Lahore	94.8	66.6	43	0.01	1.54	—2.00
Hissar	99.0	69.1	25	..	1.13	—0.77
Ambala	96.6	67.2	29	..	2.79	—2.64
Delhi	96.4	71.6	32	..	0.85	—2.18
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra			@	..	..	..
Manipuri	99.3	66.9	32	..	0.75	—1.5
Jhanso	102.4	70.8	24	..	1.27	—0.65
Cawnpore	100.0	68.2	36	..	2.36	+0.18
Allahabad	102.1	52.9	37	..	1.36	—0.85
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobanad	103.7	74.6	33	..	2.60	+1.50
Karachi	90.8	74.6	85	..	1.49	0
Ajmer	97.8	66.4	35	..	0.98	—1.27
Jalpur	100.2	66.5	19	..	0.15	—1.40
Kotah	102.8	72.6	18	..	0.05	—1.14
Mount Abu	87.0	70.2	23	..	0.27	—0.86
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	102.8	66.1	50	..	0	—0.48
Dwarka	82.8	74.7	79	..	0	—0.76
Veraval	81.6	69.8	90	..	0.04	—0.43
Rajkot	104.7	70.8	79	..	0	—0.48
Bhavnagar Para	14.4	71.8	22	..	0	—0.66
Surat	100.2	75.5	70	..	0	—0.41
Ahmedabad	105.4	75.7	41	..	0	—0.58
Deesa	107.7	68.7	45	..	0	—0.52
Neemuch	100.0	70.8	31	..	0.48	—0.38
Indore	100.6	66.1	22	..	0.36	—0.65
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	100.3	69.8	30	..	2.21	—0.69
Saugor	99.6	71.4	9	..	1.95	—0.18
Hoasangabad	102.9	73.0	21	..	2.80	+0.69
Khandwa	106.5	69.9	24	..	2.20	+0.58
Akola	108.2	75.8	23	0.11	2.20	+0.69
Amroto	105.2	77.6	11	..	0.52	—1.63
Nagpur	103.8	73.4	25	..	0.61	—1.54
Chanda	105.1	80.0	37	..	1.14	—1.91
Raipur	97.2	65.1	24	0.0	0.87	—1.5
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.1	76.0	80	0.01	0	—0.66
Ratnagiri	86.1	77.7	84	..	0.39	—0.53
Marmugoa	90.9	79.9	80	0.02	1.84	+0.10
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	99.9	70.5	22	..	0.70	—0.41
Ahmednagar	100.7	70.3	16	..	1.08	—0.59
Poona	103.2	69.3	45	..	0.51	—0.80
Sholapur	104.2	77.5	38	0.25	6.33	+4.55
Bijapur	101.6	78.5	40	..	6.35	+4.74
Belgaum	94.4	67.8	78	..	6.04	+3.61
Aurangabad	103.2	77.2	23	..	1.59	—0.07
Nizamabad (Indur)	104.9	80.6	47	..	3.44	+1.44
Hyderabd	102.8	78.4	69	..	6.77	+4.45
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalaore	91.9	77.7	71	..	1.21	—2.86
Calicut	90.0	80.0	78	..	4.87	—2.22
Cochin	91.1	81.9	79	..	12.64	—0.76
Colombo	95.5	85.5	89	..	18.42	—15.88
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	94.8	75.2	68	..	3.56	—3.56
Bellary	104.3	77.7	50	..	4.05	+1.43
Cuddapah	103.9	80.3	55	..	3.27	—2.84
Madras	91.6	76.7	79	..	9.59	—11.34
Bangalore	96.7	68.0	63	..	4.80	0.62
Coimtore	100.7	72.8	72	..	9.16	3.0
Trichanopoly	102.7	77.3	68	..	5.70	—3.69
Negapatam	89.3	81.2	89	..	21.42	+7.8

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THAKORDAS GOKALDAS DALAL, ESQ.,—Merchant & Proprietor of the firm of Messrs. ...
M. B. WACHA ESQ.—Merchant & Proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Wacha & Co. Bombay.
HORMASJI DINSHAW DUNGOR, ESQ. (ex-officio)—Managing Proprietor of Messrs. M. H. D... & Co. Machinery Merchants Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
MOHANLAL VANMALIDAS PARIKH, ESQ.—Managing Proprietor of Messrs. M. H. Dinshaw & Co. Machinery Merchants Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bankers.—MESSRS. CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD,
Solicitor.—M. V. GOKHALE, ESQ. B.A. LL.B.,—Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Auditor.—S. F. TITI, ESQ.
Managing Agents.—MESSRS. M. H. DINSHAW & CO.—Green Street, Fort, P. B. 448 Bombay.

(Extracts from) **PROSPECTUS.**

This Company has been formed for the purposes set forth in the Memorandum of Association and particularly to take up the well established going concern of the Johnson Engineering Works situate at Belasos Road and now carried on by Messrs. J. G. Dalal & Co.

In the present age which may fitly be called the Age of Machinery the demand for all kinds of Machinery and Machinery requisites is so great that an undertaking for manufacturing different kinds of machinery and Engineering requisites and Stores is bound to be successful. It is therefore arranged to take over the going concern with its good will belonging to Messrs. Thakordas Gokal das Dalal and Jevachram Goculdas Dalal of Bombay, carried on under the name of the Johnson Engineering Works, situate at Belasos Road. The price to be paid for the said business is Rs. 50,000. The Vendors have agreed to receive half the sum in Shares fully paid up and the remaning half to be paid in cash. Rs. 5000- is the price of the good will. As the concern is a going concern the Company will not have to wait before the starting of the business or the arrival of Machinery &c. and will thus commence to earn from the very commencement.

The Company has also secured the able services of Messrs. M. H. Dinshaw and Co, as Managing Agents for 30 years on very favourable terms. An Agreement is to be made between the Company of the one part and the said Messrs. M. H. Dinshaw & Co. of the other part who are to be paid for their remuneration a commission of 10 percent on the net profits of the Company, after not less than 7 per cent dividend to the Share holders and Rs. 400 per month as personal allowance. The said firm shall further be paid per month Rs. 300 for office establishment, Rs. 100 for postage, telegrams and other petty expenses and Rs. 100 towards Showroom office. Which shall be inclusive of office rent.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 1200 Shares.

The qualification of a Directer fixed up by the Article is the holding of shares of the nominal value of Rs. 2,500 and the remuneration of a Director is a sum not exceeding Rs. 30 for every meeting attended by him.

The Company is authorised to pay commission or brokerage not exceeding 2 per cent.

Three of the Directors namely :—Messrs. Thakordas Goculdas Dalal Hormasji Dinshaw Dungor & Mohanlal Vanmalidas Parikh as Managing gents in the Company.

Copies of the Memorandum & Articles of Association and the drafts of the said agreements can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company, during Office hours.

The estimated amount of the preliminery expenses of the Company is Rs. 8,000.

Application for the shares should be made to the Central Bank of India Ltd, or the Registered Office of the Company, on the following forms with Cash.

Prospectus and the Forms of Application can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company or from the Bankers of the Company.

APPLICATION LETTER.

No.....
To,
THE TAJ ENGINEERING WORKS LTD.

Having paid to the Agents / Bankers ..... the sum of Rupees ..... being on application money of Rs. 5/- per share on _____ shares, I request you to allot me the same or any number of shares upon the terms of Company's Prospectus, rules and regulations.

Signature.....*Address*.....
Date.....*Description*.....

No,
THE TAJ ENGINEERING WORKS LIMITED.

Received of Mr. _____ the sum of Rs. _____
being application money of Rs. 5 on _____ shares.
Date
Date.....1922.

RIM PARTS AND SUNDRIES.

Wedges, Clamps, Bolts & Nuts.

For Replacing Original Equipment on Cars Using Various Makes of Rims.

PRICES AND PARTICULARS ARE CONTAINED IN OUR SPECIAL HANDBILL.

Ask for a Copy.

THE
Advance Motor Co.,
ACCESSORY SPECIALISTS,
Chowpati.....BOMBAY.
Telep. No. 5121. Telegr: "Automotive."

COLLARS GLAZED
at two Anna each.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co
LAUNDERERS & CLEANERS BOMBAY

J. DIAS & BROS.

The noted house for well-finished and stylish garments.

We are offering you during Easter our entire stock of the most popular suitings at the absolute minimum price. First order proves style and workmanship and will undoubtedly secure your further orders.

EVERY GARMENT BEING A PERFECT MODEL.

Choice and seasonable suitings to select from.

	from Rs	to Rs.
Semi Dress Suits	69 0	199 0
Cashmeres Suits	85 0	110 0
Serge Suits		0
China Silk Suits	65 0	85 0
Tussore Suits	19 8	27 8
English Drill Suits	12 8	
Satin Duck Suits	22 8	29 0
Real Velour hats	25 0	39 0
Felt hats	14 0	8
Show ties and Wide End ties	1 12	4 8

J. DIAS & BROS.

Professional Tailors and Gent's Complete Outfitters.

PRINCESS STREET, Near Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST

No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky chimneys to wash Odourless, no work to bother.

ONE-SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE

Wherever the sun shines by day the sun lamp shines by night

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL.

Catalogue Free.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING CO.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact. Amrutanjan is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly.

CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling sprain, stiff joint cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all ACHES and PAIN

GANDHI CALENDER 4 As.

...CANVAS, KHAKI ... AND KHAKI SERGE, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Allahabad Bank Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 13th instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Old Small Cause Court building godown Tribhowan Lane Lamington Road on account and risk of Messrs. Lala Devidas and Sons Government and Railway Contractors Bombay, the following:—

40 Bales Brown canvas 36" about 16000 yards.
2 Bales Khaki Bedford cloth 28" about 1666 yards.
11 Bales Cotton White canvas 26" 27" about 6600 yards.
9 Bales Khaki serge 54" about 1514½ yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF A PASSENGER STEAMER KNOWN AS S. S. ORURO.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Official Liquidator, Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms at 120 Apollo Street, Fort:—

S. S. "Oruro" belonging to the abovementioned Company which is now lying in the Stream off Mazagaon. It has passenger accommodation for about 4,100 pilgrims and 22 first class passengers and has a gross tonnage of 1,919 tons. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors for the Official Liquidator, at Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance on the confirmation of the sale by the High Court.

...On SUNDAY, the 9th April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Anchorage", Apollo Bunder, next to Taj Mahal Hotel, on the seaside, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and Lazarus, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, Parisian and Terracotta figures, electric table and hall lamps and fans, old carved furniture, brassware, one sweet tone piano, English ice box, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown cupboards, reclining seat, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, marble clocks, rich pictures, marble bath tubs, large iron stove, electric heater etc., etc. The property of Dr. E. Faulkner, Organist and Choir Master and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COMBS, RAZORS, OPTICAL GOODS, PETROLEUM LAMPS AND IRON TOOLS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY the 8th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 120 Apollo Street by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

300 navy blue suits.
3 cases black cashmere.
1 case salome brilliante.
2 cases medium bow spring.
3 cases corneil shuttles.
1 iron safe.

On account of Insurance Office:—
3 scales.

On account and risk of defaulting purchasers:—
12 cases each 24 pieces Phoebus stones No. 1 288 pieces in all, mark H. and Co. 282 Bombay.
2 Parcels white Horn dressing combs
3 Parcels Kropp Razors Black round 3/4.
6 Parcels Optical goods.

On account and risk of the Franco India Trading Co.
2 cases Petroleum lamps (German make).
Suit No. 1623 of 1921.
Sayed Ahmed Umer. vs. Goolam Mohamed.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., receiver appointed in the above suit.

A lot of Hammers, Baskets and tools etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT LONAVLA KNOWN AS "HOLIDAY HOME."

Under instructions from the Bombay Y. W. C. A., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 8th April, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and bungalow standing thereon, admeasuring about one acre and thirty-three gunthas situate at Mowza Lonavla, Taluka Mawal, in the District of Poona and known as "Holiday Home."

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., at Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DADAR.

Under instructions from Messrs Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for co-owners, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 9th April 1922, sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage or a pucca built Bungalow or dwelling house standing thereon and outbuilding yards and garden thereto belonging situate at Bhunderwada Road, at Lower Mahim, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay and registred in the Collectors' book under old No. 331, New No. 4056. Old Survey No. 413, New Survey No. 1-1778 and bearing Municipal Assessor and Collector's Ward G. No. 295 and street Bhandarwada Road, No. 262 admeasuring 1872 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say the or towards the north by the Portuguese Church Street on or towards the East by the property of the Church of N. S. de Salvacao on or towards the south by the property of the late C. D. Nunes and on or towards the west by the Parbhadevi Road all which premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Joseph Thomas de Silva and Ignatio Manuel de Silva and are now in the occupation of the said Mary Victoria de Silva and Frank D'Silva.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Smetham Byrne and Lambert or to the undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS OF ART, BEAUTY AND DECORATIONS.

Auctions sale of very Valuable artistic Marble Statues and electric fittings. Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at old Bombay Gas Company Office at Hornby Road Standard Building on account and risk of the original Manufacturers ... Messrs. S. BEN...

...and Commission Agents.
...122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

...marble figures.
...lowing different
...Hanging marble
...s colours, shades and
...view.
...25 per cent will be required
...of sale.

...TION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.
SUIT No. 2943 of 1921.

Mariambai Widow and others—v./s. Abdool Kadar and others.

and

Suit No. 3017 of 1921.

Bulund and others—v. s.—Mariambai and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the receiver of the Estate of Abdool Sakoor Haji Shaikh Bulund, deceased appointed by the Consent Judges order herein dated the 1st day of August, 1921, and with the consent of all the co-sharers in the property. Messrs. Bennett and Co., will on Wednesday the 26th April, 1922, sell by public auction at 5 p.m (S. T.) on the premises the following.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenur situate at Duncan Road and containing by admeasurement 233 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector and assessed by the Collector of land revenue under old No. 2884 Now No. 9261, Old Survey No. 2171. New Survey No. 6413 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 562 to 563 Street No. 568 (1) and bounded as follows, that is to say on the East by the said Duncan Road on the West by the property of Parmanandas Tribhuwandas on the north a moiety of a sweepers passage and the property of Hormusji Cowasji and on the south by a moiety of the sweepers passage and the property of Dwarkadas Lalobhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Soonderdas and Co., or to the undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SMALL CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT POISAR AND MOGATHAN NEARER TO KANDAVLI AND BORIVLI STATIONS.

Under instructions from the Vendors Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SUNDAY, the 23rd inst. sell by public auction on the premises at Poisan which is only two minutes' walk from the Kandavli stations at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Very Valuable Building plots of lands at Poisar and at Mogathan which are Borivli stations. These plots are more suitable for small villas having the conveniences of two railway stations All the plots are touching the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines. The area of the plots varying from 180 sq. yds. to 5,000 sq. yds.

For further particulars, plan of the plots and conditions of sale. Apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 8th April 1922.

MENESSE & CO.
No. 36 Hummam Street, Fort
Telephone No. 4087

AUCTION SALE OF 210 BDLES. ROUND IRON BARS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Agents, B. I. S. N. Coy., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 11th April, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in the Office compound of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., at Nicol Road, the abovementioned goods ex. S.S. Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCHES WOODEN & IRON BARGES.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction, on MONDAY, the 24th April, 1922, at 3 p.m., (S. T.) at their rooms, by order of the concerned the following launches and Barges:—

3 Wooden Barges Registered No. 5880 and Tonnage 61.00, Registered No. 5609 and Tonnage 65.14, Registered No. 5610, Tonnage 64.78
9 Iron Barges, Registered No. 4769, Tonnage 71.28, Registered No. 5051, Tonnage 80.48, Registered No. 5085, Tonnage 68.00, Registered No. 5057, Tonnage 92.55. 2 Steam launches Registered No. 5319, Tonnage 32.81, Registered No. 4189, Tonnage 10.85.

The above Barges and Steam Launches are lying at Sewree Bunder and are open for inspection.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the goods being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th April, 1922.

VORA AND CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MADE BY WELL KNOWN MAKERS.

Side boards, writing-table, glass, panel almyrahs, iron and wooden bedsteads and cradle Chesterfield sofas, dining-table, washing-table, American roll, top-table, fancy teapoys, crockery, rich dinner and tea services cooking utensils, etc., etc.

Messrs. VORA & CO., will sell by public auction on THIS DAY, the 8th April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their auction room opposite to new Imperial Bank Bldg. The property of Major J. E. Armitage, I. V. A.

Dining-table, dumb waiters, side boards, chesterfield sofas, ladies and office writing table, American roll top table, revolving book-stand, brass panel, almyrahs, cupboards, dressing-table, iron and wooden bedstead and cradle, dressing-table with mirrors, chest of drawers, Singapore cushion cane sofas, fancy teapoys, cooking utensils, family scale, dinner and tea services, crockery, ice box, glassware, wall horns folding teapoys, boot stick, marble washing-table with crockery, commodes, wall-lamps, lanterns, door and window curtains chamber pots, etc., etc.

Catalogues are printed and the articles are on view.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO GENTLEMEN AND HAVING BUNGLOWS.

Auction Sale of handsome and valuable oil painting picture of "Golden Temple of Amritsar."

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Under instruction from Mr. Smid of Messrs. Lipton Ltd., Messrs VORA and CO., will sale by public auction on this day the above picture at their Auction Room at Appolo Street, Fort.

A Deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th April, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
9, Bean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of High Class and Household Furniture by well-known makers. Sliding Dining Table. Sideboard full size Cisval Dressing Table Sweet tone Artin Atkson's cottage Piane cottage Pian Picture, Platedware Glassware, Carpet English Ice Refrigerator.

On SATURDAY, the 8th April, 1922, in the General Post Office 2nd floor at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Sideboard. Dinner Waggon Dumbwaiters. Tea Tables, Handsome Silver Show and Cabinet, Sweet tone cottage Piano Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs to match, Carved Table, Brass Top Centre Table, Palmstands, silk Tapestry line Drawing Room Suit, Chesterfield Chairs Tea Tables, Low Arm Chairs, Ladies' Fancy Writing Table, Hatstands, Card Tables, Eagle Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Mirror Almira Cloth and Gown Press, Dressing Tables, Marble Top Wash Tables and Toilet set, Revolving Book stands and Revolving Chairs, Box Rich Pictures Glassware, Crockery, etc. etc.

The property of H. Buckner, Esq., Presidency Post Master.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of very household furniture by well-known makers, dining table, sideboard, settar piano, telescopic, electric hall lamp, plated ware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 9th April, 1922, at Old Government House, Parel, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, lining room chairs, sideboard, and dining wagon, tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs and screen jardinier s, very slightly used cottage piano, telescopic hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving book-stands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures and ornaments, hatstand, teapoy s, folding screen, file cabinet, ice box season road almirahs, cloths presses, dressing chest of drawers and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware and platedware, etc.

The property of Dr. Turkhud, Assistant Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th April, 1922.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(2, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.
SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF A BORI RESTAURANT SITUATE AT DOCTOR STREET, NAL BAZAAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO. will under instructions from Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Manbhai attorneys for the heirs and legal representatives of the late Caderbhoy Essajee Bhathiara deceased, sell by public auction THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 8th April, 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises as above the stock-in-trade of the shop of the above deceased consisting of above 100 big copper pots and 400 small and large trays and house hold furniture such as bed stead, cupboards, safe etc.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers.

SALE OF FALSE PELLITOY ROOTS, COCHINEAL AND ZEADOR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their sales Rooms the following.

By order of Messrs. Ramjee Purshotam and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Indentors and Pledgors Messrs. D. Shantilal Kantilal and Co., D. Shantilal Kantilal and Bros. and D. Shantilal Kantilal.

100 Bunddles each 1 cwt. False Roots.
10 Cases each 1½ cwt. Cochineal.
98 Casks Zeador cock brand.

False Roots and cochineal are stored in Victoria Dock "C" shed and Zeador in Alexandra Dock "D" shed.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and goods removed from the Docks within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th April, 1922.

Under public patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandli

Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVERAO BHONSLE,
will stage at
GRANT ROAD BOMBAY THEATRE,
on
Saturday, 9th April 1922, at 8-30 P.M. (S. T.)
"Rakshasi Mahatwakangsha."
Sunday, 2nd, April 1922, at 3 P.M.
"Soubhadra."

Henderson 4 cyl. Motor cycles clevel and Lightweights,

Whole Stock to be Cleared at Less than Cost.

The Automobile Co., Ltd.
5—12, Queen's Road,
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S ROLLER SKINS, ROLLER BELTING, PICKERS, PICKING STICKS ALSO THE INSOLVENT'S PEDHI GOODS AND FIRST CLASS MOTOR CAR, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from, B. N. LANG, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the following Insolvents Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th April, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) Re: Estate of Manchand Walchand (Insolvent) one first class Motor Car No. 330, one safe on stand, clock, chairs, Electric table fan, meatsafe, iron bed, brass and silver pots, etc., etc.

(2) Re: Estate of Ganibhai Dadabhai Memon and others traded as Messrs. A. G. Dadabhoy & Co., (Insolvent).

Rollerskins, roller letter belting, pickers, picking sticks, sundries, bolts, etc., etc.

(3) Re: Estate of Vithaldas Virachand Shah (Insolvent).

One big lot of broken pots.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th April 1922.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NAGDEVI STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee Bai Kashibai, widow of Thaker Laljee Karson, and on account and at the risk of Vadubai, widow of Jetha Narsi (for herself and as administratrix of the estate of Jetha Narsi) Luxmibai, daughter of Jaitha Narsi, Bhagvan Jagjivan and Tricum Jagjivan, the mortgagors and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 14th June, 1921, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th April, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Western side of Nagdevi Street, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eight square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2196 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 268, Street Nos. 294-296, and bounded on or towards the North by a common sweeper's passage, on or towards the East by the Nagdevi Street, on or towards the South by a common sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Jamshedjee Kustomjee and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office No. 5 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th April, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL
To-night
"THE BHAKTA BODHANA"
The great devotee of Gujarath
in 7 Reels
Produce by National Film Co.
Directed and Photograph by S. N. Patanku

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest New

Time and Prices as usual
Always a Good Show.

THE
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)
The Abode of Soul-Stiring Pictures the Palatial Rendez-Vous of the Cream of European and Indian Society.

THIS NIGHT! THIS WEEK!!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers offer a Charming Love Drama of the Ranch Life
"WHO KNOWS?"
or
THE VALLEY OF SILENCE.
(5 Reels—6000 feet)
A beautiful Story, a Cow-girl's Silent Love. The Young man came to her Ranch to hound down her convict father: but h stayed to woo and win her,
"WHO KNOWS?"
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
To-day and Tomorrow: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road.)

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous,
THE MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
From 8th April to 14th April,
Radha Vilas
The Greatest Picture ever produced
By Bharat FILM Manufacturing Co.
The Story full of interest
From the History of Shri Krishna's Life
FOR THE PEOPLE RESIDING IN SUBURBS!
If you miss your train, don't worry;
Drop into CINEMA MAJESTIC,
WAIT IN COMFORT THERE, SEE THE BEST INDIAN PICTURE.
Radha Vilas
(that is the best Indian picture being shown this week in Bombay) and catch the next train.

THE
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road—Byculla
Four Shows:—5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
OUR SPECIAL PROGRAMME OF THIS WEEK.
SEE IT YOURSELF AND SHOW IT TO YOUR SWEETHEART
SHE WILL LOVE TO SEE IT—
SHE LIKES PICTURES LIKE
HUSH
latest and greatest photo-drama
featuring beauteous
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG.
DEDICATED TO WOMEN WHO TELL THEIR HUSBAND TOO MUCH.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 p. m. To-morrow at 9-45 p. m.
MAY ALLISON
in
"ALMOST MARRIED"
A metro Comedy delight.

THE EXCELSIOR
Commencing To-day Saturday April 8th at 9-30.
Matinee Sunday 9th at 5-30.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
present their Fifth Production Gilbert and Sullivan's Masterpiece
"THE MIKADO"
(by arrangement with Rupert D'Oyly Carte, Esq.)
The Opera produced by James McGrath
FULL CAST & CHORUS OF 50.
and the
BOMBAY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
under the direction of Edward Behr.
Plans now open at ROSE & Co.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
MADAN Theatres Ltd. present their latest variety capture.
BRYANT, BRYANT & BUSTER.
Electrical Manipulators and Jugglers, From the London Hippodrome.
Also the "Select-Special" produced by
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG IN
"CHEATING CHEATERS"
The "Select-Special" in six acts.
Please note that the variety act of Bryant, Bryant and Buster will appear only in 6-30 & 10 p. m. shows.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
AT 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE GREAT HINDU EPIC
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
in 21 parts of absorbing interest
To-day the First Instalment.
The Film Supreme
The Subject Divine.
Come and See the Story of the Ages.
Gorgeous Sbenery
Ancient Temples.
Cinematographer:—Mr. E. Liguoro, the great Italian Artiste.
Wonderful Illusions.
A Veritable Treat.
A Superb Cinematographic Gem.
All lovers of Ancient Indian History and Devotional Mythology must see this
Stupendous Production
The First Indian Serial
COMMENCING TO-DAY.

THE STAR CINEMA
A Welcome Amusement
To-night and This Week!
OUR MULLION-DOLLER PICTURE
The Redemption of
MARY MAGDALENE
Showing Mary's Association with Christ A story from the "New Testament" of the Bible.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.
4 Shows Daily Commencing 5-15, 7; 8-45 and 10-30
Saturday Sunday and Bank Holidays.
Extra Matinee at 3-30.

A SPARKLING ENNOBLING STORY OF LOVE AND HATE.
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers offer to their Patrons a Screen Interpretation of a famous Novelist's famous Book.
"SHEBA."
"SHEBA."
"SHEBA."
(5 Reels—6000 feet)
One of the Most Successful and Decidedly the Most Popular of
RITA
It is an All-British Hepworth Picture Play, starring the sweet Charmer of the Screen
ALMA TAYLOR
True love is not a bed of Roses. Here's a charming story of two young Lives, whose love career was rudely interrupted by a villain's hate and a worthless woman's infidelity.
ANOTHER MILLION-DOLLAR.
TWO-REEL FATTY ARBUCKLE
COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
Altogether a Glorious Programme,
TO-DAY: and TO-MORROW
at 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15 (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Churney Road.)

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—CANVASSERS for the Kohinoor Horn Button Works, 72, Sutrapur, Dacca. Handsome Commission. Apply MANAGER.
A R3180

WANTED—From 15th temporary for 2 months. A fast and accurate confidential CLERK, for account and bills in a shop. Must state lowest pay expected. Apply Box No 7930, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3342

WANTED—A TYPIST and CANVASSING CLERKS, Parsi, Gujerati, Maratha and Mohomedans prefered. Salary Rs. 25 to 30 and Commission 25 per cent. Apply Box No. 7929, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3341

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER for a Dispensary, near the Railway Station in a Suburb very near Bombay. Apply stating full particulars and Salary wanted to Box No. 7928, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3337

WANTED—SUB-OVERSEERS, experienced in Road and Bridges work practical experience essential. Apply Box No. 7912, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12597

WANTED.—An energetic SALESMAN to sell of Rubber English Motor Tyres of assorted sizes, just arrived on private consignment. Reasonable commission will be allowed. Apply immediately Box No. 7887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12556

WANTED—Capable men to work in spare time, those already in Insurance business or service preferred. Good remuneration to hardworking men. Apply personally to The IMPERIAL MACHINE Co., Parsee statue, Byculla, Bombay. b
A R3348

WANTED—Two M.Sc's from July, 1922, for Physics, Chemistry and Biology Courses in Intermediate Classes. Pay Rs. 150 per mensem and Provident Fund Contribution. Apply with testimonials to PRINCIPAL, RADHASOAMI EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE, Dayal Bagh, (Agra).
A R3338

WANTED—STATION MASTERS and assistant station masters with or without knowledge of Portuguese language, also guards, carriage examiners, electrical fitters, blacksmiths, boiler makers, and coach builders for oversees. Must have experience in Indian Railway. Apply SERVICE SUPPLYING CO., Karniki building Carnac Bridge, Bombay.
A R3283

MANAGER—An experienced man wanted from June next, as manager to take complete charge of a large Parsi household, with horses, motor cars, garden, &c., in a big mofussil town, not far from Bombay Parsi preferred. Apply by letter only in the first instance, stating previous experience, age, nationality, and terms of engagement, to Doctor D. E. KOTHAWALA. Main Road. Dadar, Bombay.
A R3357

AWAKE AND ARM YOURSELVES against NON EMPLOYMENT by acquiring RAPID Training in SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING (in 80 days) also Accountancy, Banking, Secretaryship, Law, Correspondence, taught for lower and highest Government Examinations, Special Tuition in French Mathematics, and General English. Apply THE PRINCIPAL, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
A R3339

WANTED—AGENTS to introduce the "Millions Policy." The policy offers free Medical Aid Accident Compensation. 50 per cent. guaranteed profits, guaranteed monthly pensions, combined with full Life Assurance Benefits. Handsome terms to able men. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, HINDUSTAN ASSURANCE & MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, LTD., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A C12549

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Guj. Graduate (S. L. Sansk.) reading for higher studies seeks TUITIONS. Please write to N. P. PANDYA, c/o 220-21, Cavel St., Bombay No. 2.
B R3349

AN experienced and competent Indian Shorthand typist is open for immediate ENGAGEMENT. Good knowledge of English. Good salary expected. Apply Box No. 7922, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3346

YOUNGMAN of high moral character, energetic and intelligent, belonging to a most respectable Muslim family of Behar, graduated in 1917 at the age of 20, seeks employment in any capacity in a reputed Indian firm, in the hope of future prospect. Will accept at present moderate salary. Any kind of security given if required. Please communicate with:—M. MOHAMMAD, Esq., Mohammad Manzil, Bihar Sharif P. O.
B R3330

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—THIRD-FLOOR for offices in L. Nanabhai lane Fort, behind West and Watch Co., (Hornby Road). Apply Bhaiya there.
C R3274

TO LET—Airy top floor with large open terrace on Chowpati Sea Face. Apply Box No. 7925, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3332

TO LET—Two OFFICE-ROOMS with Telephone or only the Telephone. For terms apply Box No. 7924, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3329

TO BE LET—Large SHOW ROOM for motors, chemists, jewellers, press, etc., just opposite Marine Lines Station, T. N. 2627.
C R3320

TO BE LET for offices, the 4th floor of a fully ventilated new PREMISES junction Manordas Street and Mint Road Fort. Please apply Mr. JAICHAND BOGHA, 1st flat adjoining premises.
C R3309

TO LET—Very highly furnished FLAT, situated at Napean Sea Road, facing the Sea Shore. Rent Rs. 1,300 per month. Can be seen by appointment. Apply Mr. Nanabhai C/o Chitnis Kanga and Manbhai, Solicitors. Medow Street, Fort.
C R3340

TO BE LET in newly built Shaparia Mansion at Souter Street near Byculla Club, Residential Blocks with all up-to-date conveniences and motor garages and shops with sufficient accommodation for hotels, printing works, etc. Apply to B. D. SHAPARIA, 553, Bhendey Bazar, Tel. No. 3409.
C R3299

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET for High Class Hindus, one remaining Airy Block Chaupatty side, 2nd Floor, just opposite Marine Lines Station. Phone No. 3637.
C R3345

MALABAR CAIRNMORE TO LET—For season fully furnished Drawing and Dining room with 4 bedrooms, dressing and bath rooms attached. Apply D. P. JEEJEEBHOY, Malabar Hill Road, Bombay.
G R3298

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle.
Ja

HAVE YOU HEARD that FIAT, and ITALA LORRY CHASSIS are being sold by The ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, at Real Bargains.
Ja R3117

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Thorneroft Dennis and Daimler MOTOR LORRIES, In working condition Cash or hire purchase. Apply Box No 7883, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R3315

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—Old REELING MACHINERY, complete in working order. Apply to HASUKHDAS RANCHHODDAS & Co., 94 Dows Street, Fort.
K R3347

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SHUTTLECOCKS in good condition at Rs. 5 per dozen. Apply SECRETARY, Willingdon Sports Club. Can be sent by V.P.P. to any part of India.
N C12627

FOR SALE—WATER COLOUR SKETCHES of Babulnath Temple and Chaupatty on a Misty Day, Framed in gold Rs. 25 and Rs. 15 respectively. Highly Commended by experts Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

FOR LOVERS OF ART—WATER COLOUR STUDIES OF ANIMALS from life—highly commended by the Bombay and Madras Art Societies. Lists on Moderate prices to clear Stock all done by a local artist. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

AT STUD CHAMPION NETHERLEIGH CHARLIE—English Champion bull terrier recently imported. Winner of 15 prizes in England including best dog in show at Richmond, 1920, Sire Bloomsbury again doubly inbred to Bly. Czar. Oam. Netherleigh, Ira. At service in Pachmari until May 8th, afterwards at Abbottabad. Fee Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 7916 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3308

MESOPOTAMIA RIVER CRAFT.

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL.

SEVERAL HANDY STEAM LAUNCHES about 50 feet.

Oil Barge	151 feet.
Sea Going Tug "Mashona"	106 feet.
Steel Transport Barge	150 feet.

Apply to:—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road,
12640 Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc etc. Subjects—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (late of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution): Fees moderates. Enrolment daily; Classes morning and evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay. Prospectus on Application.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to invest, Rs. 50,000 in Steam Coal business. Please communicate to Box No. 7931, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3343

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—SPECIAL OFFER.—To enable the public to buy new, rebuilt, little used or second-hand Typewriters at this time when prices are high, we have decided to reduce to the lowest the price of our whole stock for ONE MONTH only. Earnest buyers are sincerely advised to avail themselves of the opportunity. Investigate, and you will be convinced. Call or write NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GLOBE TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Fox portable New with Case	175
Corona folding New with case	195
Remington No. 10, visible	185
Remington No. 10, Factory Rebuilt	275
Oliver No. 9 Rebuilt like new	225
Royal Visible	125
Remington No. 7, Rs. 100, No. 8, Brief	110

Ribbons, Carbons and all supplies. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Phone 4269.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE of Dr. Fauckland's up-to-date furniture on Sunday, 9th April, at the Anchorage Apollo Bunder (Next to Taj. Hotel is on view BENNETT and CO.
T R3344

STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories. Expert tutors of Typewriting by Touch System at very moderate rates. Repairs of Typewriters a Speciality. Ribbons, Carbons and all supplies stocked. 259/261, Hornby Road. Opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., Fort.
T

11 LBS. PARCEL BEST WALNUTS Re. 5-8; 5 lbs. selected sultanas, chilgoza or almonds Rs. 7 and 7-8, respectively; 5 lbs. unstoned apricots or dry figs Rs. 6 and 6-8 respectively; 5 lbs. dried plums or black currants Rs. 5-8, each; 11 lbs. parcel mixed dry fruits Rs. 14. Charges included. FRESH AND DRY FRUITS AGENCY, Kashmir. Tele. 'Evergreen.'
T R3210

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH).
P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. charges As. 5.
10866

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

(1) THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the principal sum of Rs. 100 secured by each of the debentures issud by this Company and secured by a trust, deed dated the 14th day of November, 1912, and made between the Company of the one part and Sir Thomas William Birkett and Pranjiwandas Narandas Esquire of the other part will be paid and satisfied on and after MONDAY, the first day of May at the Registered Office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, during office hours on presentation and delivery of the debenture in discharge of the principal moneys thereby secured. Notice is also given that interest on the principal sum secured by each of such debentures (less income Tax) for the period from 1st January, 1922, to 1st May 1922 will be paid at the same place and time on and after the day abovementioned. No interest will be paid in respect of the principal sum secured by the debentures after the 1st day of May, 1922.

Arrangements are being made for a new issue of debentures, notice of which will be given in due course and preference will be given to all existing debenture holders. These new debentures will be issued as from the 1st of May 1922.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1922.
By Order of the Board.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Agents.

(2) THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS.

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

ISSUE OF 10,000 FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES OF RS. 100 EACH BEARING INTEREST AT 7 PER CENT.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS Company, Limited, will issue on the 1st day of May, 1922, Registered Debentures of the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 10 lacs secured by a mortgage to Trustees of the Company's lands, mill and other buildings and machinery and repayable on the expiration of ten years from that date (i.e., on 1st May 1932) and carrying interest (not free from Income Tax) at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable half yearly, on the 1st day of November and the 1st day of May in each year by Interest Warrants issued to the Registered holders of the debentures on the Bankers of the Company in Bombay nominated in the debentures.

Applications accompanied with a remittance of the full amount of the value of the debentures applied for and containing the full name, address and signature of the applicant must be sent to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., the Agents of the Company, at the registered office of the Company, Killick, Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, not later than 12 noon on the 30th day of April, 1922.

Receipts for the amount of the remittance will be forwarded by post to the applicants to be exchanged for the debentures when allotted and have been made out and are ready for delivery.

Where no allotment is made the remittance in full and in case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for the balance will be returned to the applicant without interest.

In allotting these debentures preference will be given to former debenture holders of the Company. The former debenture holders can send in their applications accompanied with their debentures instead of cash monies.

Forms of application can be obtained from Messrs. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Ltd., Bombay, Messrs. The National Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, and Messrs. The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay and also from the Registered Office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, dated 15th of March, 1922.
C12433

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913.

AND OF ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LIMITED.,
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 15th day of April, 1922, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or Claims, if any, to the undersigned, the Liquidators of the said Company, at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators, are to come in and prove their said debts or Claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1922.
S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO.,
Liquidators.
C12489

PUBLIC NOTICES

INVESTORS AND CAPITALISTS.

DR. H. CHANDRA, Ph.D. (Berlin), F.G.C.S, etc.,

DIR: TECHNO-CHEMICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, Dehra Dun. Is in Bombay and can be consulted between 6th and 12th instant by appointment. He has also a number of his own Indudstrial Schemes which he is ready to offer if satisfactory arrangements could beb made.
Please address: Readmoney Building, 2nd Floor, Apollo Pier, Fort.
R3332

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the DRAFT TOWN PLANNING SCHEME No. III is open to inspection, for a fortnight at the Municipal Office from 7-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m., on any working day on payment of As. 4 by each applicant desiring such inspection.
(Sd.) K. G. GUNJIKAR,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 5th April, 1922.
C12645

POLSON'S LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE OF FINAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies' Act VII, 1913, that General Meeting of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at Polson Building, 115, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, 1922, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company, disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents and the unclaimed balances of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of Dated 2nd March, 1922.

FRAMROZE S. AUGRA,
Liquidator.
R3331

THE WESTERN INDIA ROPE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company are hereby informed that the Resolutions mentioned in the Notice of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company held on the 20th day of March, 1922, were not passed by the requisite majority and hence the confirmatory Extraordinary Meeting, which was to be held on the 18th day of April, 1922, is hereby cancelled.

By order of the Board,
DAMODHER GOVINDJEE & CO.,
Agents,
The Western India Rope Coy., Ltd.
Bombay, dated the 5th day of April, 1922.
C12647

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COLOUR COMPANY, LTD
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 30th day of April, 1922, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims to the undersigned, the Liquidator of the said Company, at Lamington Road, Bombay.
CHANDULAL RENASHANKER YAJNIK,
Liquidator.
R3350

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.

TEMPLE BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED British Standard Test, Ready delivery.
Further particulars from the AGENTS.
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

BY THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, BOMBAY.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

NO G-2096—(1) Applications are invited for Government scholarships in electrical engineering.
(2) The total number of scholarships open is two and only bona-fide natives of the Bombay Presidency are eligible.
(3) Scholarships will be tenable for one year in India and be renewable for a further period of one year if the work done is approved and conduct satisfactory. If the scholarship is resigned in either year, the scholar will be liable to refund all payments already made to him during that year.
(4) Applications will be received only from B. E.s (Mech.) of the Bombay University or from holders of an equvalent qualification, but candidates appearing for this year's B. E. (Mech.) examination may aply as the scholarships will not be awarded till after the results of this examination are announced.
(5) Preference will be given to candidates who have had practical experience in workshops and who have prospects of industrial employment on the termination of their scholarships.
(6) (Scholarships will most probably be tenable at the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore, and will be worth Rs. 75 per mensem for the first year and Rs. 85 per mensem for the second, if renewed..
(7) Candidates should give a statement of college career and recommendations from two persons under whom they have studied.
Forms of application which may be obtained from the under signed must be submitted at latest by the 29th April, 1922.
R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.
New Custom House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 3-4-1922.
C12618

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY the 14th, 15th and 17th instant those days being Public Holidays (Easter) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th April, 1922.
C12630

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for MONDAY, the 10th April, 1922 at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—
134. From Dr. Accacio G Viegas—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether retrenchements can be effected in the various Municipal Departments
135. From Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining from the Commissioner certain particulars regarding flushing, etc, of house gullies in the City.
136-141. From Mr. W. T. Halai—(136) For prohibiting the slaughter of cows in the City, (137) For rescinding Corporation Resolution, sanctioning the construction of a new road from Hornby Road to Ballard Pier; (138) For appointing a Committee for selecting a suitable site for a vegetable market for the Fort Ward; (139) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner regarding flushing, etc. of certain gullies in the Fort, (140) For obtaining from the Commissioner certain correspondence regarding nuisance in the gully in Channa Lane, Fort and (141) For requesting the Commissioner to ask the Commissioner of Police to take action under Section 516 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, in cases where the urinals on the public reads are used as privies.
142-145. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(142) For obtaining from the Commissioner a report as to the feasibility of increasing the quantity of water supplied to Bandra Station, (143) For expressing regret at the death of Sir Walter C. Hughes Kt; (144) For requesting the Municipal Secretary to place on the Corporation Table on each meeting day the files in his office containing previous correspondence relating to undisposed of items on the Agenda and (145) For inviting the attention of the Commissioner to the benches needing repairs on the Khote Footpath, Chowpatty Sea Face, and to the condition of the Chowpatty Foreshore.
146. From Mr. Joseph Baptista For recommending to Government certain modifications in the Bill regarding the reconstitution of the Corporation.
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office.
Bombay, 7th April, 1922.
C12649

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of EBRAHIMJI LUKMANJI, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant. Record clerk. G. I. P. Railway. ..... Deceased.
GULAM HUSSEIN LUKMANJI of of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Doctor Street without the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 30th day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelveth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
Dated the 31st day of March. 1922
Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C12648

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of COOVERJI JERAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a widower and landed proprietor, residing at Khan Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Deceased.
MANUBAI ALIAS KUVERBAI, wife of Cooverji Moolji Shamji, residing at Deongersey Road at Walkeshwar, without the Fort of Bombay .....

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 7th day of April, 1922.
Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI AND COMPANY.
C12651

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE MAHARANI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD

NOTICE.

RE. THE FOURTH AND FINAL CALL OF Rs. 20 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on SATURDAY, 4th March, 1922, it was resolved to make Fourth and final Call of Rs. 20 twenty per share payable on or before 15th April, 1922.
Shareholders are therefore requested to pay up the amount due by them in respect of this call either at the Registered Office of the Company, Padra Road, Baroda, or the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., and its branches; otherwise, interest at 9 per cent per annum will be charged thereafter.
Baroda, 1st April, 1922.
MATUBHAI KANTAVALA & CO.,
Agents.
C12644

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the Albert Press Company, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 3rd day of April, 1922, presented to the Hon. Mr. Justice Kanga by Mr. Rustomji Hormusji Patuck of Bombay Parsi-Inhabitant Merchant, residing at 91, Lamington Road, a Contributory of the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon. the Sitting Judge in Chambers at the High Court of Bombay on the 16th day of June, 1922, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charges for the same.
Dated this 4th day of April, 1922.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.
14K, Hummum Street,
Fort, Bombay.
C12632

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INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 6th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	500
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid Americans Spot Fair demand	10 60
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	17 50
New York, 10-30 a.m. —May	17 96
(As known in Liverpool at —July	17 34
closing time.) —Oct.	17 12
New Orleans 9-30 a.m. —May	16 73
—July	16 6.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 6th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
April	10 20
May	...
June	10 11
July	...
Aug.	...
Sept.	9 90
Oct.	...
Nov.	...
Dec.	9 74
Jan.	...
Feb.	...
Mar.	...

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 6th.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	10 34
May	10 28
June	10 24
July	10 22
August	10 14
September	10 07
Oct.	10 00
Novembers	9 94
December	9 90
January	9 84
February	9 81
March	9 78

Tone:—Steady,

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 6th.

Months	To-day's price.
April	16 55
May	16 60
June	16 75
July	16 95
Aug.	17 05
September	17 15
Oct.	17 40
Nov.	17 40

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 6th.

M. G. Bengal Good	7 00
" " Fully Good	7 40
" " Fine	7 80
" " No. 1 Comra, Good	8 30
" " " Fully Good	8 70
" " " Fine	9 10
M. G. Broach Good	8 85
" " Fully Good	9 25
" " Fine	9 65
M. G. Scinde Good,	8 90
" " Fully Good	7 30
" " Fine	7 70

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" " to Consinent	5,000
Futures at New York Mar.	—
Futures at New York May	17 91
Futures at New York July	17 26
Futures at New York Oct.	17 01
Futures at New York Jan.	16 85
Spot Cotton at New York	18 05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 75
Futures at New Orleans May	16 65
Futures at New Orleans July	16 55
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10 3/8
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mined	99 4/8
Do. Foreign	68 7/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, April 6th.

Futures at New York	May	17 81
	July	17 31
	Oct.	17 10
	Jan.	16 94

Liverpool, April 6th.

Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.C. Liverpool,	May	10 28
	July	10 22
	Oct.	10 00
	Jan.	9 84

London, April 6th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 7/32 Quiet
Bar Gold	2 4/15/0 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/8 Quiet

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

April 7.

To-day Reuter reported 10 points lower in New York figures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. Mg. Broach April-May at Rs. 458½ and gradually advanced to Rs. 461 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 460. F. G. Mg. Broach July-August opened at Rs. 482½ and declined to Rs. 480½. The prices again improved to Rs. 482½ on buying by a Japanese House and the rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 482. Fine my Oomra may opened at Rs. 398 and going up by a rupee declined to Rs. 397½. From this level it advanced to Rs. 400 which was the rate at 4 p.m. While Oomra July opened at Rs. 414 and touching Rs. 415 declined to Rs. 413½. Again advanced to Rs. 417 the rate being Rs. 416½ at 4 p.m. F. G. Mg. Bengal may was Rs. 343 and July Rs. 354 Nominal.

Our market for newly cotton was steady with a good demand by Japan Exporters for fine Oomra and few nice stapled qualities by millwalas. About Rs. 6,000 are reported to have been sold.

The Marwari Bazar finally closed at Rs. 484 for F. G. Mg. Broach July-August. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 483 and closed at Rs. 484.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, April 7th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	—	461
" " "	July-August	—	484
Fully Good Bengal	— May	—	350
" " "	— July	—	360
Fine Oomra	— May	—	401
" " "	— July	—	417
Southern May/June	— —	—	474

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 7th.

			Rs
Fully Good Broach	April-May	—	460
" " "	July-Augt	—	482
Fully Good Bengal	— May	—	350
" " "	— July	—	361
Fine Oomra's	— May	—	400
" " "	— July	—	416
Southern May/June	— —	—	473

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 7th.

Description, Super	Fine	F	Good	Good fine
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab	—	—	372	352 332
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	—	412	397	382 —
M. G. Central P. No. 1	—	442	427	412 —
M. G. Central P. No 2	—	427	412	397 —
M. G. Broach	—	—	473	463 453
M. G. Punjab American	—	—	—	— —

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 6th April 1922.

Cotton	10308	Bales.
Wheat	5668	Cwt.
Linseed	20777	"
Rape, etc	1082	"
Gingelly seed	7972	"
Poppyseed	309	"
Groundnuts	5324	"
Castorseed	4850	"
Rice	891	"
Myrabellams	554	"
Cottonseed	9105	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	4019	"
uwar	580	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	Nil	"
Bajra	4764	"
Oeal	Nil	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 7th.

Bank Telegraphic	—	—	1/3 1 8
Bank Demand	—	—	1/3 5/32
Doc. Acceptance 3	m/s	—	1/3 13/32
Fcs. Demand	—	—	301
American Dollars	—	—	364
Honkong Dollars	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	—	—
Japan	—	—	170
Singapore	—	—	184

Market Quiet.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 7th. 6 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready,	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	0 0 9	12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	0 0 9	12 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	0 0 10	4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	4 0 11	0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	4 0 11	0 0
Rapzseed, Yellow Cawnpore	4 0 12	0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 0 13	10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 0 13	0 0
Teelseed, White 80-15	0 0 15	12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	0 0	— —
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	0 0	— —
Teelseed Black	0 0	— —
Poppyseed, White	0 0 15	0 0
Groundnuts	0 0	— —
Jawa	— —	— —
Mowraseed	0 0	— —
Barley	0 0	— —
Castorseed	0 0 10	10 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	0 0 5	3 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p
Wheat April-May	9 8 2
Wheat Sept.	9 9 9
Linseed May	13 15 6
Linseed Sept.	14 8 0

PIECE-GOODS.

April 7.

Inquiry in the cloth market during the past week has been on a limited scale, and the turnover has not been encouraging. There are more sellers than buyers, and as they are eager to dispose off their goods and as the wholesale demand is absent, rupee rates have had to be reduced to induce buying. But the main hitch is the financial stringency, which is being felt at present more than ever by the dealers. A steady pressure from the importing firms is being felt by the merchants, who are doing their level best to meet the critical situation. But there are a few merchants, who seem to have traded beyond their means, and have brought themselves as well as the Importing Firms in difficulties. It is reported that some five hundred packages of White Goods have been offered privately for sale in the bazaar by an English Importing Firm, on account and at the risk of the defaulting dealer. A large lot of 1,313 bales of Japanese "O Dragon" Sheetings has been advertised for sale to-day by public auction by order of a Japanese Importing Firm, on account and at the risk of the buyers, who question the firms right to sell, having failed to produce proofs that the goods are in accordance with the contract.

Grey Shirtings have not shown any change and values have remained steady. Lancashire Drills have been easier owing to the competition owing to slack demand. White shirtings have been selling only in retail quantities at reduced rates, values of White mulls have eased off in several styles. 58 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls have declined by four annas per piece. Low quality ranges of Sachafilla heading Muils in wider widths have also shewn a fair reduction. Prices of Nainsooks have gone down a good deal. 38 inches by 22 yards Tape bordered Nainsooks have been offered at a rupee per piece less than the last selling price. Narrow width Nainsooks, in spite of low stocks, have not commanded good values. The failure of two Marwari Merchants have made the dealers more cautious in their dealings and the system of credit will be more restricted in the future. It is expected that the upcountry merchants will have to replenish their supplies sooner or later, but the fear of boycott and picketting has been deterring them from making purchases on a free scale. While the resolution to boycott foreign cloth in Bombay fell through owing to a legal point, the association of the Maskati Cloth Market has resolved not to buy and sell foreign cloth and cloth made in Indian Mills out of foreign yarn. It is reported that about forty out of fifty shopkeepers in Cawnpore have gladly signed the pledg not to order foreign cloth till the end of this year.

On the other hand, for nearly a year Manchester Exporters of cotton goods to India have had an organisation called the Merchants' Private Information Bureau with Messrs. Kidson, Taylor and Co., as secretaries, where a black list of defaulters has been kept, with a view to prevent the latter from getting new supplies from other houses while their existing accounts were unpaid. Members of the Bureau are allowed to decide for themselves whether they will take the risk of doing business with a "listed" firm abroad, but the policy adopted in most cases seems to have been one of refusal to accept orders until the outstanding accounts have been cleared. It is reported that some bills, but not on any large scale, have been paid by defaulters in order to get their names off the Bureau's list. The Bradford Chamber of Commerce has also decided that it must have a "black list" for the protection of its members against firms who have twice either defaulted or dealt unfairly with their supplies.

The conversations begun at Manchester on the 31st March with the object of arranging an amicable wages agreement were resumed on the 5th instant by the Special Cotton Negotiating Committee of nine a side, representing employers and operatives. The employers refused to modify their demand for a wage reduction of six shillings in the pound and the operatives were unable to submit an alternative offer. The engagements of manufacturers vary a good deal. Some are really in need of work to keep their looms going, but makers of light bleaching cloths in certain sorts are fully sold up to July next and more looms are being restarted in Blackburn and Burnley. The reports of the agitation of Lancashire Manufacturers regarding the import duty on cotton goods has been read with disgust by those in trade here, as the question of complete fiscal autonomy to India has again been raised. Earl Winterton, while replying to the cotton deputation of Lancashire Members of Parliament, said that he was unable to make any promise with regard to the alteration of the duties in the next Indian Budget and suggested that the question should be raised in the House of Commons.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds	Rs	as.	p.
Ralli's Pari No. 2008	38×37½		15	0	0
" 10,000	45× "	"	18	0	0
" No. 32000	45× "	"	17	0	0
" " 3200	37× "	"	13	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	38× "	"	15	0	0
" Yellow Horse	43×36		—	—	—
" Rs. 2310	44×36½		—	—	—
Dewhurst's DDB	38×38 1/2		23	0	0
" EDB	38×38 1/2		20	0	0
" Bupee No. 5	38×38½		—	—	—
Bates' No. 12636	41×37½		—	—	—
Bombay Co.'s No. 2586	44×36		—	—	—
" No. 1606	38×37½		15	0	0
" No. 5400	38×37½		—	—	—
Ritchie's No. 518	36×37½		—	—	—
" " 4462	41×		—	—	—
" " 1566	33×37/37½		—	—	—
Forbes " 531	38×37½		—	—	—
Lyon's Shanker	38×		—	—	—

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	28×40	Net	22	0	0
Ralli's Mughal No. 435	28×40		15	0	0
Mitsui's Elephant	29×40		20	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45×22		8	14	0
" " 15	40×22		7	14	0
" " 152	44×22		7	4	0
" " 636	44×22		7	8	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1509	32×42		27	4	0
H.E.T.C. 40000	39×40		32	8	0
Ralli's No. 9289	35×40		28	8	0
Forbes' K.B. 106	33×40		19	0	0
" 151	33×40		20	0	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41×16				
" No. 60	46×16				
" No. 600	51×16		12	8	0
" No. 6000	51×16				
" No. 86	58×20		9	8	0
" No. 1270	37×16		4	8	0
" No. 818	39×20		10	2	0
" No. 1440	39×20		6	2	0
" No. 8353	42×16		12	8	0
" No. 5755	46×20		14	0	0
" No. 1703	52×20	Net	17	8	0
Ritchie's No. 1256	37×16		4	4	0
" No. 118	37×16		5	8	0
" No. 225	43×16		6	8	0
" No. 24	47×16		8	8	0
" 1K/4K 38".42".46".	53"×16		6	12	0
" No. 96	58×20		9	4	0
" " 66999	49×16		7	8	0
" " 55699			7	8	0
" No. 1	49×16		—	—	—
" No. 375	45×16		—	—	—
" No. 975	50×16		—	—	—
" No. 615			8	8	0
Graham's "Balloon"	58×20		9	4	0
" No. 148	34×16		—	—	—
" No. 850	36×16		11	8	0
Greaves No. 6068	37×16		—	—	—

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7078/9090	37×16				
" Nos. 61/81	" "		4	8	0
" No. 1999	" "		4	8	0
" No. 59620 T.B.	38×22		6	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	22×16		5	8	0
" 98959/97979					
" Saraswati	38×16				
" "Tipoo W/WWW	36×16		6	12	0
" No. 69000	" "		7	4	0
" Nos. 33340/33350/33356	" "		7	12	0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	28×16		4	8	0
Greaves' Nos. 50006/50000	" "		4	0	0
" No. 6000 T.B.	38×22		7	4	0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	30×16		4	0	0
S. W. & Co's Nos. 5800/5820 "Motor Car"	" "		4	8	0
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ	" "		—	—	—

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

MILL STORES.

April 7.

No further fluctuations have been recorded in the values of important commodities. The market continued dull as usual, and there has been a lull in almost all sundries. The adverse rate of Exchange has also shown no signs of improvement, consequently, importers have to face the uncertainty of the tone. Healds have remained dull at Rs 2/12/0, with every chance of a further slight fall in the rates. Home offers are firm at 34 or slightly upwards. Reeds have shown no signs of activity in the last week. Woolen goods continued very lethargic, with no enquiry from consumers. Leather goods, including, Pickers, Picking bands, and Roller skins have no relieving features to be reported. Oldham bandings of various sizes have been steady at Rs. 1/3/6/0 per lb. There are however, very few buyers in the market. Lambeth ropes have nothing new transpired in the week. Fillets have shown further signs of a rapid fall.

QUOTATIONS.

Healds—Rs. 2-12-0. Reeds—Rs. 0-5-0; Bandings—Rs. 1-4-0; Ropes Lambeth—Rs 2-1-0; Ropes Oldham—Rs. 1-2-0; Tubulor-Bandings—Rs. 2-8-0. Cylaider and Doffer Fillets—Rs 1-0-0; Slubbings—Rs. 40-0-0; Rovings—Rs 33-0-0; Carnoalpuri—5"—Rs. 7-0-0; Roller Cloth—K—Rs. 10-8-0. Sizing Flannel—Rs. 5-8-0.

CHEMICALS.

April 7.

Zinc Chloride declined by about a rupee and the price has been now steady at Rs. 23 Magnesium Chloride saw no animated demand, and was quoted at Rs. 8 for German stuff. Brown sugar lead was quoted at Rs. 34-8-0, and the enquiry in comparison of last week was rather poor. Bleaching-powder, too, declined and is changing hands at Rs. 21/- for U. A. stuff. Other stuffs are quoted at about Rs. 19/- and less. Caustic soda was comparatively quiet. Sulphate of Alumina saw some demand and is quoted at Rs. 12/8/0. Bichromate of soda and potash had no interest evidenced in the course of the whole week. Indents are being booked at 6¾d. and 7¼d. per lb. respectively. Sago powder continued steady. Farina again silent without demand. Potash Chlorate changed hands at Rs. 0/5/0 per lb. American Pearl Maize starch saw very healthy demand this week.

Zinc Chloride—Rs. 23-0-0; Magnesium Chloride—Rs. 8-2-0; Epsom —Rs. 8-0-0; Glauber Salt—Rs 5-8-0; Ca —Soda—Rs. 32-0-0; Silicate Soda—Rs. 12-0-0; rown Sugar Lead—Rs. 35-0-0; Bichromate S —Rs. 65 0 0; Bichromate Potash—Rs. 72-0 Lithurge Rs. 40-0-0; Oxalic Acid—Rs. Potash Chlorate—Rs. 0-5-0.

YARN MARKET

April 7.

There is no special impro report in our market which has co inactive all along with small busine at reduced rates. A slightly bett ry was in evidence in the later part e week especially in Indian mill yarns to rise in raw cotton rates which has indu dealers to raise their prices to the extent about ¼ anna per lb. in 6½ s., 8½s. 10½s. and 12½s Transactions in 12½s. Currimbhoy mills have been done at 13 as. per lb. at which rate there are buyers in the market. 20s and higher counts are not much in demand due to keen foreign competition. In double yarn 30/2s. and 40/2s. are in some request at lower prices whereas 10/2 and 20/2s. receive less attention for the time being. Demand from China has been slack and transactions are very few.

English yarns find eager sellers. A small lot of 40/2 grey was sold at 1-12-6. Buyers are holding aloof probably with a view to fully ascertain the result of the campaign of wage reduction on the other side and its effect on the market. 50s. and 70s. cops are enquired at lower rates but there is not much stock. Fresh direct business has not been possible at all this week as the higher rates on the other side combined with declining here make the replacing costs much heavier than the present spot rates.

Japanese yarns are moving slowly without any change in price. Stocks are large and no fresh business is possible.

If, as is believed in some circles raw cotton rates continue to go up some time more, it can help in creating confidence among the dealers and on forthcoming, improvement to a great extent may be possible.

SUGAR MARKET.

April 7.

We have to report a quiet market during the week with fair demand and owing to the stringency of money the demand from upcountry being very limited, dealers are eager sellers and prices for ready sugars have been reduced by four to six annas per cwt. all round.

Karachi and Calcutta markets also remain quiet without any business doing. Java market remains steady with fair business doing in New crop sugars although India is not in the market at present. Home and American markets remain steady—Mauritius report a quiet market and the Syndicate has become weak and is ready to sell the Balance at lower rates but so far no business is reported.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 23-4-0 equal to 20s. 9d. F. B. Harbour stocks, 16,000 bags.

Brown no stocks.

Beet Rs. 23-4-0 equal to 20s. 9d. F. B. Harbour stocks, 12,000 bags.

Manritius Rs. 22-4-0 F. B. Harbour stocks 200,000 bags.

HOME MARKETS

During the week under review the Home Markets have been fluctuating and on the whole have displayed a moderate advance both in Liverpool and New York Markets as compared with last week. We expect higher market eventually and advise purchases especially on weak spots. The market here has been steady and the undertone is good, and there has been no change of any importance to report. The demand for ready cotton has been good. Japan shippers have bought high class cotton while local spinners purchased nice stapled quality. About Rs. 35,000 are reported to have changed hands during the week.

The following were the changes in the Home Markets as compared with a week ago:—

Liverpool May—1024—10,32 plus 8.
Liverpool July—10,12—10,23 plus 10.
Liverpool October—9,84—10,00 plus 16.
New York May—17,68—17,91 plus 23.
New York July—17,08—1726 plus 18.
New York October—16,65—17,01 plus 33.

LOCAL MARKETS

Fully good Mg. Broach April-May opened on the 30th ultimo at Rs. 453 and advanced till Rs. 462, next day owing to higher advices received from Home Markets. From this level the prices eased to Rs. 445½ on the 3rd. Just on selling by Japanese Houses. Again the prices improved to Rs. 466¼ and closed on the 5th instant at Rs. 463. F. G. Mg. Broach July opened at Rs. 467 on 30th ultimo and advanced till Rs. 482½ on buying by Marwari Operators. It then declined to Rs. 468 on 3rd instant, and went upto Rs. 489 in consequence of higher advices reported from Home Markets and closed at Rs. 485½ on 5th instant. Fine Mg. Oomra may opened at Rs. 396 on 30th ultimo advanced till Rs. 404 next day. Again eased to Rs. 393 on 1st instant and going up to Rs. 403, closed at Rs. 404 on 5th instant. While July opened on 30th ultimo at Rs. 410 advanced till Rs. 421 on 1st instant, eased to Rs. 410 on the 3rd instant, and closed at 420½ on the 5th instant.

COLOUR MARKET.

April 7.

The market has remained very quiet without interesting features. All most all of the important Dyes remained without fluctuations, and the value of business recorded was poor. Some business passed in Alizarine 20 per cent at Rs. 100 per cwt. Congo-Red was in poor demand and the rates are the same as reported last time. Benzo Purpurine and Delta Purpurine changed hands at Rs. and 5 per lb respectively. Malachite Green had some demand at Rs. 8 per lb. Fast Red fluctuated between Rs. 6/7 per lb. Magenta Crystals. Z. has fair business at Rs. 12 per lb. Metanil Yellow (P) is quoted at Rs. 6 per lb. Auramine had some business at 5/8/0 per lb. Fast Green passed at Rs. 6/7 per lb Miscellaneous section is quiet. The tone is weak.

Quotations:—

Alizarine 20 per cent Rs. 100/110 per cwt.
Congo-Red Rs. 2/4/0 per lb.
Fast Red Rs. 6 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 9/10 per lb.
Auramine Rs. 5/8/0 per lb.
Mehtaly Violet Rs. 7 per lb.
Bismark Brown Rs. 3/4/0 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 1/8/0 per lb.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

NAME.	Paid up amount	Price paid.	Div.*	Last Div.	Quotations to-day
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15%	400
Alliance	100	—	Jan-Aug.	17½	350
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	60
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	15%	1940
" Contributor?	125	—	—	—	3:0 4
India	50	100	Jan-July	12½	117
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	38/8
Tata Bank	225	75	"	10	14/0
Chartered Bank	£. 5	£. 5	5 Apr-Oct.	"	£. 78
Eastern	£. 5	£. 5	10 "	"	" 97
Hongkong and Shanghai	$ 125	$125	"	$42½	£. 97
Mercantile Bank of India	£12½	"	"	100%	£. 22½
Bank of Mosyl	10	25	Feb-Oct.	6%	" 6

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmadabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	25%		118
" Prantij	500	500	"	12½	875 xd	
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	7½		95
Cent. Provinces	100	100	"	6%		93
Chaparmukh Sylhet	100	100	"	5%		86
Dhond Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	8%		65
Khulna Bhagirghati	100	100	"	4%		100
Larkhana	100	100	"	4%		66
Mandra Bhoa	50	100	Feb-Aug.	"		
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	"		55
Sara Straigual	100	100	Mar-Sept.	6%	89 xd	
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	8%		68
Sindh Hyde	100	100	Jan-Jun.	11%		110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	"		305
Upper Sindh Millage	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%		65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-12-4		40
Bamankus	5	—	—	—		4
Central Mining	10	—	—	2%		22½
Indian Cement	250	250	—	37½		275
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	—	15		240
" Pref	40	40	—	4%		1125
Shivrajpur	10	10	—	4		22

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Ab. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	20%		2550
Alliance cotton	100	100	—	—		320
Appollo	50	—	—	—	6	98 xd
Birla mills	100	—	—	—		84/8
By. Cotton	500	500	March	100		1150
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Sep.	20		1666
Bradbury	250	250	—	25		1080
Bombay Industrial	100	100	—	12		115
Century	100	100	Mar-Sep.	44		2x2/8
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	210		4565
Colaba Land	700	700	—	90		1000
Coorla	100	100	Mar-Sep.	"		1000
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	7½		908
Currimbhoy	250	250	"	110		1715
David	250	250	"	60		1610
Dawn	250	250	Jan-Dec.	"		1350
E. D. Sassoon United	75	10	"	25	8	4/15
Edward Sassoon	200	200	May-Nov	50		125/8
Elphinston	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15		1275
Fazulbhoy	250	250	"	150		1305
Framji Petit	1000	1000	May	150		2300
Globe	100	100	"	"		130
Gokak	100	100	"	"		225 xd
Ind. Bleaching	100	100	"	"		255
Indore Malwa	100	100	Apr-Oct	50		625
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	Mar-Sep.	"		1255
Kazoorchand	500	500	Mar-Sep.	50		1015
Khatao	100	100	"	"		565
Kilachand mills	100	100	"	"		16
Kohinoor	500	500	"	1-1/4		1-10
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Mar-Aug.	"		5650
Madhavrao Scd.	100	100	"	20		245
Madhowji	500	500	"	"		540
Matheradas	500	500	"	75		765 x
Manekji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	200		4500 xd
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Sep.	25		2500
Morarji	1000	1000	"	"		2000
New Great	200	200	"	40		450
New City	100	100	Apr-Oct.	"		155
Pabas	250	250	"	25		510
Pearls	250	250	"	90		1145
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Sep.	"		977/8
Premier	100	100	"	"		137-8
Planet	100	100	"	"		270
Presidency Mills	125	125	"	"		1000
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	"	"		140
Shapurji	10	100	July	25		407/8
Sholapur	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400		16000
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	40		307/8
Standard	500	500	"	225		2525
Swan	250	250	Oct.	250		1120
Swadeshi	500	500	Mar-Oct.	262		5385
Tata Mill	500	500	"	"		1350 n.
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	"	"		2350

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	100	100	"	10%		130
Andhra Valley Dy. Electric Supply and Tramway	1000	1000	"	45		723/8
	50	50	"	"		116/4
Tata Hydro	1000	1000	Jan.	80		98/8

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	100	100	"	150		592/8
B. Burma	125	125	"	"		497/8
B. Burma M. I.	50	125	"	"		142 xd
By. F our	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125		2400
Bt. Burma Pet	8s.	8s.	Mar-Oct.	as-sp.		0
By. Steam	250	250	Oct.	Rs. 15/8		220
Kemp & Co.	200	—	July	25		140
Marcks	100	100	"	15		98 pc.
New India Insur	25	250	"	"		30
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	200%		250
Philips	40	—	July	10%		40
Port Canning	1000	—	Sept.	50		625
Scindh Steam	80

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA.

FIRST EXHIBITION OPENED.

IDEALS OF INDIAN ART.

The Opening Ceremony of the First Art Exhibition of the Art Society of India came on yesterday afternoon at the Sir J. J. School of Art premises, when Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon principal, Sir J. J. School of Art presided There was a fair number of visitors present on the occasion. At the outset, the Secretary read out the Annual Report of the Society in the course of which it was stated.

"To-day, the Art Society of India completes four years of its existence and will enter on the fifth. The beginning of the New Year of our Society is marked by an extremely fortunate and happy coincidence. It constitutes a new mile-stone, a distinct land-mark in its career—I mean, the opening of its First Exhibition. And, as it Providence had intended to make the happy event twice blessed, we are assembled for that purpose under the sheltering wings of a parent institution, the Sir J. J School of Art, where most, if not all of the artists that are our members, have taken their first lessons. It is also a matter of pleasure and encouragement that this Society is to be chaperoned into the public, by the head of the parent institution, and, if we may be permitted to claim him so, a foster father to our own

At such a time, under such happy auspices, it will not be amiss if I were to state in very general and brief terms the work our Society has been able to achieve during what may be called its pioneer stage. These four years cannot be called years of singular or great achievement, or for the matter of that, any achievement at all. We are yet in the tage of conquest—of self-conquest I mean. The stage of consolidation and reform to be followed by triumphant achievement is far ahead of us. We have sketched what it is to be like, in our aims and objects. These are:—(1) To foster a spirit of comradeship and co-operation among the painters, sculptors, architects, photographers and workers in all allied arts. (2) To provide an Art Library, to publish an Art Journal, to hold lectures on subjects connected with art and to hold Art Exhibitions of works produced only by the members of the Society. (3) To encourage artists and the development of art in India, and to open a permanent Art Gallery.

These, you will admit, are fine objects but they have got to be materialized on the physical plane, and blessed will be those to whom it will be given to enter it. We have no doubt however that, with the sympathy and co-operation of the Bombay public, we shall be able to show rapid and great progress in early future. What we have been able to do, during these four years, is to bring together those, who lay scattered apart, without any exchange of ideas, with no kind of social amenity between fellow workers, with no common meeting place, library or rendezvous to go to, discuss, solve doubts, learn and unlearn many a thing connected with Art. Artists like others, ought to be doing something useful to push themselves forward and to push their profession forward. Solidarity, *esprit de corps*, backbone, cannot come without clash of mind with mind, without corporate life and activity. Clash and conflict may mean and do mean occasional sparks. But provided they are short of the bitter personal element, they do infinite good to an institution. What we have endeavoured to do and what we have succeeded in doing is "rather to run the risk of falling into faults in a course which leads us to act with effect and energy than to loiter out our days without blame and without use." The artist, like any other worker, for want of an association such as we aim our Society to be, runs the risk of being too much isolated. And, therefore, our meetings, our study classes, our social gatherings, our lectures and talks we have used to draw the isolated individual into company, so that, in course of time, he may act with effect and energy. These four years have thus been, more or less, a voyage of self-discovery.

This day the members of the Institution number 237 of whom 3 are patrons, 27 life members and 207 ordinary members Special mention must be made of about 50 who are not artists by profession but have joined as Associate members, as provided under the rules and have thereby shown their sympathy with the aims and objects of the Society. As time passes and the Institution is brought more and more to the notice of the public, there is ground to hope and to believe that the number of members will considerably swell and a great many of our citizens may think it a duty and privilege to join the Society as Associate members. The Society is slowly creating interest in the minds of artists living in other parts of India and we have already on our list some mofussil members, who are interested in the progress of the Institution and are ready to give every possible help.

You will thus see that the Society has to some extent succeeded in forging a bond of union between fellow workers and fellow citizens as well. And to-day's exhibition is its first visible fruit. It has not failed so we may presume, to enlist the sympathy of those who, though not artists, love art and Indian art. Ours is not a rival institution. Its motto is the motto of the world-prophet "In my father's house, there are many mansions" all equally splendid and equally useful. With the small resources at our command, we have been able to create a small but choice library of select works on art. We have made the nucleus of a reserve fund and when this reaches a respectable figure, we hope to enrich the Library still further, so that the artist may draw inspiration from the writings and works of great thinkers, idealists and artists in the world. We have a meeting room, of absolutely unpretentious character. But if only every one of the Society's members tended it with care and affection, and if the generous public of Bombay stretches forth its hand of help, like the banian seed, it will develop by God's grace, into a great body. We pray for co-operation, concord and harmony. Art stands for harmony, joy and peace. And we hope and pray that these may always bless the Institution. The artist's work is that of Apollo and Orpheus combined. He lulls, soothes, and reconciles as also raises, lifts up and carries you on the soaring wings of imagination into brighter regions, where you get a glimpse of "the light that never was on sea or shore; the consecration and the poet's dream."

Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the President of the Art Society, in requesting Capt. Solomon, to declare the exhibition open, said in the course of his speech. "The Indian art has a great task to perform. It is to unify Indian life, in the light of her noble and abiding past and the grand vision of her future. It is India that must be enthroned in the heart of the Indian on the pedestal of broad, human, and cultural life and impulses of the world. The national and the universal must work here in unison to build up the life of to-morrow. The artist preeminently moulds and creates for the morrow. If he is a poet he sings of the golden vision of the future streaked no doubt by the light of the past and the present. If he is a painter, he recreates the past, just that the future may gleam and shine with its own peculiar glory. If he works with the chisel, he not only preserves the memorials of the past. he not only ought to gather "a number of relics in piled stones", but he also must project his own soul into ideal monuments that will give in tangible form the deepest longings of the collective mind of his age. The art of Indian has all the burden of Indian to bear And in order that each one may be enabled to bear his share with a will to believe and persevere and hope, we artists have banded ourselves together so that strength may come to us to do our very best for the nation to be. This exhibition is only one indication of the way we intend to proceed in the matter."

After declaring that it had been decided, for the present, not to have any prizes and medals awarded for the exhibits, Mr. Mhatre said:—We look upon all who work in India and for India, in preserving her ancient monuments, in reviving her glorious past, in saving from decay her special handicrafts, in saving to her, her own best genius in religious and moral ideal, and in doing their best to put cheer, hope and good resolution into the drooping hearts of her sons and daughters, as our brothers and fellow workers. And such a fellow worker a brother, a master in his own line and studious lover and promoter of the ancient in our own country—that is really truth and beauty,—is Mr. Solomon whom all know. And on behalf of the members of the Society, as also very especially on my own behalf, I request him to declare this first exhibition of our Society, which we fervently hope and pray to the Dispenser of all good will not be its last,—outsiders."

Capt. Solomon, then delivered his speech.

On the motion of Mr. Pithawalla, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Capt Solomon. Mr. J. A. Lalkaka, next, thanked the visitors for having graced the occasion with their presence. After distribution of flowers and some music, the party repaired to the rooms where the exhibits were displayed.

THE EXHIBITS.

It is four years since the Art Society of Indida came into existence in this city, but its Art Exhibition, which was opened yesterday by Capt. Gladstone Solomon Principal of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, is the first of its kind. Its first exhibition is an entirely creditable affair and the Society must be congratulated on its judgment in making selections. While the exhibits are few, and awards of prizes or medals there are none, the pictures, on the whole, are far above the level of those generally shown in Bombay. While there are no pictures of any very great merit, or arresting genius or originality, there are very few daubs. Another fact on which the Society has to be congratulated is that the exhibits are few, altogether 460, but choice. Except one or two, all the exhibitors are Indians, although the style is not all Indian. It is a pity that this Society, most of whose members are Indians should not have been able to secure more exhibits in which the national genius is evident. In fact, there are only half-a-dozen of these of rather indifferent merit Works of statuory too are very few and there is no apparent reason for this paucity, with so many good sculptors in the Society. The few exhibits shown in this department, however, deserve some attention.

The landscapes, street scenes, etc., have particularly occupied the attention of most of the artists. It would be invidious to name any particular exhibitors in this line Some of them have already made a name for themselves, for instance Mr. Haldanker Mr. Tavaria and others. The pictures in this department of Art are mostly good The same can be said about the pictures in the Oils section. Mr. Muzumdar, Mr. Pithawalla, Mr. Trinidad and others have shown a number of pictures, in oils, as also Mr. Agasker, Mr. Dhurabudhar etc. Not much can be said about pictures illustrating historical incidents, or episodes from the Puranas. Mr. Muller, who has several exhibits in this section, must have had for his models European chorus girls, for the pose, drapery and everything that Indians associate with women of high birth and dignity are found wanting here. Melodramatic gestures are foreign to Indians, particularly to people of refined temperament and anything that smacks of the unreal jarrs on Indians. This defect of theatricality in pictures showing incidents from well-known puranas is not confined to Mr. Muller alone; most of the Indian artists are guilty of the same offence. The fault lies in the mentality and training, and unless more radical changes for the better are effected in both directions not much improvement can be expected. This same objectionable manner is present in most of the pictures showing historic incidents at the other exhibitions that are held, from time to time in this city. There is no *respose* in these pictures, and without this prime factor even a good picture is spoiled Unfortunately, for Indian artists, their training must be blamed for this, and not they personally. This is only by way of a hint to artists, if one might have the temerity to give one.

Without going into details, which has been avoided as much as possible, the Art Society might be congratulated on the easy success which they have gained in their very first attempt. An Art Society, which is particularly Indian must make it its first business to encourage everything Indian and to think like a true Indian and unless that is done the Society however nice and meritorious its exhibits might be, will not have done its duty to the public, and that can only be accomplished by having more exhibits of and giving every sort of encouragement to, works in which the true national genius shines forth.

ALL-INDIA INDUSTRIAL WELFARE CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The All-India Industrial Welfare Conference resumed its sitting on Friday at the Working men's Institute, Parel, Mr. A. C. Chatterji, presiding.

The morning session was confined mostly to Committee meetings, but in the afternoon some important work was done, when Mr. N. V. Mehta, I. C. S., Director of Industries, U. P., moved several resolutions, which were all unanimously passed. The resolutions were mostly framed on the papers received and approved for the Conference, viz Education, sanitation and ygiene, cooperation, child welfare and miscellaneous, comprising Works Committee, Stability of employment, etc.

The following resolutions were moved by Mr. N. V. Mehta from his committee and unanimously passed:—

The General sense of the Sub-Committee is that managers will find it useful to maintain records of sickness and other causes for absence, specially in cases where millhands live in quarters, either belonging to the factory or in close proximity to factory.

It is desirable that the Sanitary Officers of Government should also be invested exofficio with powers of Factory Inspectors to nable them to invesrigte questions of health and sanitation inside the factories. It is desirable that such sanitary officers should begin the investigation into the causes and incidence of sickness in industrial areas, and specially among factory workers, but they should issue no executive orders except with the approval of the regular factory inspection department.

That a recommendation be made to Universities to include occupational diseases and industrial hygience as a post-graduate subject.

It is suggested that in the rules framed under the Factories' Act all factories should be made to maintain first aid appliances in the charge of qualified persons and that in factories of small size some of the employees should be trained in the use of the first aid appliances.

This Conference is of opinion that Works Committee should be established in all industrial establishments and the functions of those committees should be gradually widned. It is also of opinion that representatives of workers should be appointed by some system of election by the workers.

It is the opinon of this Conference that social service organisations be asked to take up the work of training welfare workers and that Universities and employers of labour should be asked to co-operate with these agencies.

WELFARE ORGANISATION.

Mr. N. M. Joshi then moved and Mr. H. H. Strutton seconded the following re—solution which was passed unanimously Resolved that an Organisation called the All-India Industrial Welfare Organisation be established and a provisional committee consisting of the following persons be appointed to frame constitution and rules thereof and to take the necessary steps to carry out its objects and to report to the next conference.

(b). That the above mentioned Committee be authorised to make the necessary arrangements for holding the next Conference at such time and place as may be deemed suitable.

(c). That also an appeal be made to all Industrial concerns to extend their financial and other support to this Organisation.

MEMBERS OF PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

1. Mr. A. C. Chatterji (Chairman); 2. Mr. W. H. Wiser, or Mr. R. H. Robinson (Canwnpore.) 3. Mr. John L. Mott. (Nagpur.); 4. Mr. L. A. Brokenshare (Jamshedpur); 5. Miss. G. A. Peace or Miss M. D. Sage. (Madras); 6. Mr. K. R. Lele (Sholapur); 7. Mr. H. C. Reed. (Mining Federation, Calcutta.); 8. Dr. Tankaria. (Calico Mills, Ahmedabad); 9. Mr. N. M. Joshi. (Bombay.); 10, Mr. S. B. Kulkarni, and 11. Miss P. G. Kanekar. (both of Bombay) Provisional Joint Secretaries;

The conference then adjourned till this morning.

SADAR KHARAK SINGH.

SENTENCED TO 1 YEAR'S RIGOROUS

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR. April 7.

Sadar Kharakh Singh, President, Sromani Gurdwara Parbhandhak Committee, Amritsar, sentenced to year's rigorous imprisonment for manufacturing *kirpans*.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE IN BANGALORE.

OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS OF POLICE

(From a Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, April 4.

Under the signature of Mr. S. R. S. Raghavan a meeting of the Congress members was advertised on the 31st of the last month in the National Educational Institution, Cantonment, in order to form a Congress Committee for Cantonment and elect office-bearers for the year. Long before the appointed time C. I. D.'s had occupied the premises and some altercation ensued between a C. I. D. officer and the organiser on the question of entrance.

Meanwhile Mr. Gaffur Sait, manager of the Institution, came and strangely enough, refused permission to hold the Congress meeting! This combination of the C. I. D. and the National School authorities put an end to the meeting on that day. But on the 3rd instant another meeting was successfully held in a private house and a Committee formed.

Owing to this anti-Congress attitude of the National School authorities, Mr. S. R. S. Raghavan who is the History Lecturer in this Institution, has been compelled to tender his resignation.

CHARKHA-SLIVER AND KHADDAR

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—During this National Week, our attention is centred on khadi. But to produce khadi, we must have charkhas; and to work the Charkhas, we need sliver, which is not easily available at present, as some of your correspondents have recently complained. May I say, Sir.

(1) That sliver can be had from Mr. Belgamvalla's Factory opposite Red Chimney, Lamington Road at 3½ annas a lb wholesale; and at the Shudh Swadeshi Stores, opposite Dr. Parekh's Hospital. San hurst Road, at the retail price 9 annas a lb.

(2) That a thousand Charkhas are given away by him at Rs. 3-3-0 each; and these can be had at the Bhagirthi Stores, Daria Mahal, Kalkadevi.

(3) And that genuine Khadi can be had at the Shudh Swadeshi Stores at Sandhurst Road. May I add, Sir,

(4) That it was at the express wish of the great Gandhiji, that Mr. Belgamvalla made a large number of Charkhas, and distributed many at his own expense.

(5) That he put up special machinery at the desire of Mr. Banker to provide slivers for Charkhas.

(6) And that he took over the Stores from Aitya Begum to spread the use of Charka and Khaddar. Mr. Belgamvalla is one of our silent and solid workers, and is an acquisition to our national cause.

To the organisers of the Khaddar exhibition, conductors of Khadi Stores, and hawkers of Khadi, I beg to make the following suggestions, which owing to eye trouble I could not communicate earlier:—

(1) Exhibition and sale of Cheap Charkhas.

(2) Sale of Slivers in streets.

(3) And sale of thin Khadi handkerchiefs, a little thicker napkins, and thicker still towels. These can be made ready in no time by stitching the four borders, and these will sell like hot cakes; for we all need kerchiefs, napkin and towels for our daily use.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

E. I. RAILWAY STRIKE.

AGENT'S POLICE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April, 6.

The Agent, East Indian Railway in a notice to strikers, says that above Sitarampore and Dhanbad, there are practically no strikers, but in Asansol District the majority of the staff at larger stations are still out. The Agent says men who resumed by March 11th will retain their provident fund money and be reinstated, but will not receive strike pay. He adds that strike cannot be allowed to continue and must end on the 11th and those who have not then resumed will be dismissed.

NORMAL POSITION ATGAYA

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 6.

The following communique has been issued to-day by the Agent E. I. Railway with regard to the strike:—About two hundred and sixty men resumed their work yesterday mainly at Gya where the position is normal yesterday and to-day. The number of wagons loaded with coal has exceeded 900 tons on each day.

APPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY OF ENEMY SUBJECTS,

GOVERMENT DEFEAT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 6.

The Government has been defeated in the House of Lords, by 37 votes to 21, on the motion by Lord Buckmaster that the terms of the treaties appropriating the private property of the enemy subjects shall not apply to the sums under five thousand sterling, where the owner is either born of the British parents, or has been continuously resident in Britain 25 years before August 4th 1914.

Lord Gorell, on behalf of the Government, said the ex-enemy State had undertaken the obligation of compensating their nationals and a Committee had been empowered, in hard cases, to release certain amounts of the capital and a reasonable income. No particular significance is attached to the Division.

NATIONAL WEEK.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC FUNCTIONS.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI.

A public meeting will be held, under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee today (Saturday) at 9 p.m. in the godown near masjid station, Danabunder, when Mr. Zahur Ahmed, Mr. Shivji Devsi, Dr. Savarkar and others will address the meeting on the "National Week and our duty." Seth Mian Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani will preside. Special seats will be reserved for ladies.

Shrimati Perin A. Dadabhai Naoroji will attend the khadi sale (for ladies only) along with other prominent ladies in the Khadi shop Masjid Bunder Road, between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the G Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at Kirtiker's Wadi, Dadar, today (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Khadilker, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Prof. Puntambeker and others will speak.

CONGRESS LEADERS AS KHADI SELLERS.

Misses Perin Dadabhai and Mrs. Captain will visit the Khadi Bhandar, Princess Street, today (Saturday) and conduct the sales between 1 and 3 p m and Sheth Chotani at 5 p m.

BI-AMMAN'S VISIT TO KHADI BHANDAR.

Madam Biamma, mother of Ali Brothers will visit the Khadi Bhandar today (Saturday) between 4 and 5 p.m.

AT BHULESHWAR.

Under the auspices of the C Ward District Congress Committee, a meeting will be held at the Morarji Goculdas Market Hall, at 9 p m. when lectures will be made on the "National Week."

AT SANTA CRUZ.

There will be a meeting of the untouchables opposite the station, at 9 p.m.

MATUNGA KHADI EXHIBITION

SWAMI SATYADEV'S LECTURE.

Special arrangements for ladies to visit the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition opened at Matunga under the auspices of the Matunga Congress Committee, will be made to-day between 1 and 4 p.m. (S T)

Mrs. Niadu and a few other ladies will address a gathering of ladies at 3 p.m.

Swami Satya Deo will address a public meeting on Sunday the 9th instant at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "the spirit of our struggle."

TO-MORROW'S FUNCTIONS.

"A WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE."

Under the auspices of the A Ward Congress Committee a public meeting will be held tomorrow (Sunday) at 6-30 p m. (S T) at Seth Kanji Khetsey's Wadi Mint Road, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. The subject is the "National Week." All are requested to attend. Separate seats will be reserved for ladies. Mukand Malvia Jerajani and others will attend.

MR. JAYAKER'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District, Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on Sunday the 9th instant, at 6-30 p.m., when Mr. M. R. Jayakar will deliver a lecture on the "National Week" Mr. K. Natarajan will preside.

PUBLIC MEETING AT GHATKOPAR.

Tomorrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a m. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel and Mr. Khadilkar will deliver lectures on "The work before the nation." in Seth Hirachand Vanechand Desai's Bungalow (Agra Road).

NATIONAL WEEK IN CALCUTTA

MODERATES TO ATTEND PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 6.

The Congress and Khilafat workers in Bengal observed to-day as the first day of National Week. In the Indian quarters of Calcutta there were processions, singing of national songs, streets parades and in the evening seven meetings were held in different squares, but nothing untowards happened. Speeches were made urging people to use swadeshi cloth and continue propaganda work. Many volunteers were enlisten and a collection was made for Tilak Swaraj Fund.

The Bengal Provincial Conference to be held at Chittagong on the 15th and 16th instants will be attended by a number of moderates. The leading moderates going to Chittagong include Sir A. Chaudhuri Messrs. B. Chakraverti, J. Chaudhuri and I. B. Sen of Calcutta.

MATUNGA EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have just returned from a visit to the Matunga Khadar Exhibition, which was opened this morning, and I would just like to say to all the readers of your valuable paper, that not a single person, who has the welfare of his motherland at heart, should neglect to pay at least one visit to this exposition of Indian Industries.

The building was crowded when I arrived, and seemed like a veritable beehive of industry. I met the energetic and enterprising Secretary, Mr. J. G. Nensey, who, in his ever courteous and kindly manner, took me around to see the various exhibits and explained the object of the exhibition. I was amazed and surprised to see the numberless beautiful and useful articles of wear, and household use, which this country, is now manufacturing and which are equal, and in many instances superior to, any articles of the same description imported from foreign countries. Khadar, Silk Khadar, Silks, Cottons, Woolens Carpets, Household Utensils, Cutlery, Curtains, Furniture, Tea, Buttons, Brass fittings and Iron mongery of all kinds and almost all the necessaries of life, made in India. by Indians, and offered for sale to Indians, by Indians; what could be more pleasing to the strongest advocates of Home Industry than this!

And there was the Charka and the Hand Loom in operation, all so simple and yet so dignified. I saw one old gentleman, sitting weaving cotton cloth, of a beautifully fine texture, and he seemed to me to be imbued with a quiet, patient spirit of determination to assist in the regeneration of the motherland. In short he was doing his bit, and in the doing of it, he was setting a splendid example to all the younger generations, whose slogan should be

India Self Supporting India Saved

Yours, etc.,

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Industrial Welfare Conference, Parel, 8 to 10 a.m., and 4 to 6 p.m.
Kirkee Gymkhana Races.
S. S. "Caledonia," with the English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m.
Lecture on the National Week, Morarji Goculdas Market Hall, Carel St., 8 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

NORONHA.—At Victoria Mansions, Ripon Road, Byculla, Irene, infant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. J. F. Noronha. Funeral will leave the house at 5 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, Japan per S S Dougola will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m on Sunday.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

At it is decided to collect donations for the "Tilak Swaraj Fund" in the National week on behalf of the National Medical College, the Principal desires all the students to see him in his office two days before the 9th instant, the date for collection.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Swami Satya Deva will speak on "The message of the Ramayana."

NAMDEO SAMAJIK SAUNSTHA.

Under the auspices of the Namdeo Samajik Saunstha, Mr. Balkrishna Nanaji Koparde will deliver a lecture in Marathi on "My Karnatak Tour" to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. in Mr. Pandurang Sakharam Ghan's Hall, Khandke Building, Lady Jamshetji Road Dadar. All members are requested to attend.

(ALL-INDIA INDUSTRIAL WELFARE CONFERENCE.)

The above conference will meet to-day (Saturday) the 8th instant from 8 to 10 a.m. in the morning and 4 to 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the evening in the Hall of the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

BHARAT BANDHU SAMAJ.

The annual general meeting of the Bharat Bandhu Samaj will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in late Seth Dhondiba Panduji Banker's Hall, Near Grant Road Tram Terminus, to (1) adopt the report and the balance-sheet for the last year and to (2) elect office-bearers for the current year. All the members are kindly requested to attend.

LORD MAHAVIR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of The Cutchi Jain Association a public meeting will be held tomorrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m (S. T.) at Bhuleswar, Lalbagh, Jain Upashraya, to celebrate the birthday of Lord Mahavir when Pandit Lalan, Swami Satyadev, Messrs. Manshukhlal Rawjibhai Mehta, Shivji Dewsi Shah, Krupal S. Jiwani, B. N. Meishery, G. D. Raichura and others will address the meeting on the life of "Lord Mahavir" Satyagraha, Ahinsa, Swadeshism, Patriotism etc. The Jain Priest, Mandalacharya Shri Kamalshurijii will preside. Special arrangement has been made for ladies.

ANNIVERSARY OF LORD MAHAVIR.

A meeting to celebrate the anniversary of Lord Mahavir will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) under the presidentship of Swami Satyadeo in Hira Baug near Kandawadi, under the auspices of Shree Ratna Chintamani Sthanakwashi Jain Mitra Mandal. Pandit Lalan and Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta will be the chief speakers.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

The lecture of Mr. R. P. Karandikar, which was to come off tomorrow, (Sunday) has been postponed sine die. Instead, Mr. Rohidas Harischandra Trilokekar will lecture tomorrow, (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on "The Pathare Prabhu Kala Bhuvan" in the N. P. Prabhu Seminary Hall.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Mandali will be held in Hirabag, near C. P. Tank, to-morrow (Sunday) to consider the draft rules submitted by the Rules Committee appointed for the purpose.

The 21st annual general meeting of the Mandali was held on Sunday last in Hirabag near C P. Tank. The proceedings began with prayer and National Anthem. Mr. Bhikaji Sitaram Sabnis was voted to the chair. The minutes of the last annual and extraordinary general meeting were read and confirmed. The 20th annual report was duly adopted. Formal votes of thanks to the retiring auditors, scrutinizers, and the Managing Committee were duly passed. Messrs. Anant Vishnu Waigankar and Vinayak Sakharam Ambaye were appointed auditors for the year 1922. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the president.

PORT TRUST RY. EMPLOYEE'S UNION.

A general meeting of the B. P. T. Ry. Employee's Union is to be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 7 A. Fort Street. Head Office of the All-India Trade Union Congress, (opposite the General Post Office), at 5 p.m. (S. T.). All members of the Union are requested to attend.

41 NATIONAL SCHOOLS IN AHMEDABAD

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, April 7.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, April 8, 1922.

LORD READING'S SURRENDER.

Lord Reading has at last broken his amazing silence regarding his own position. As soon as it was known that Mr. Montagu had been made to resign because he had caused the publication of the telegram of the Government of India on the Turkish settlement it was expected that Lord Reading, who had asked for the publication of the telegram to reassure public opinion in India would also resign. Mr. Montagu had done his duty. It remained for Lord Reading to do his. Mr. Montagu's resignation was brought about by his giving honest credence and value to a warning from the "man on the spot"—Lord Reading—and it was naturally expected that the latter would prove his good faith and sincerity as did Mr Montagu—and tender his resignation. In fact, it has been taken for granted all these days that Lord Reading had already tendered his resignation. And now comes the disillusionment. Lord Reading has broken his silence over this question and the breaking has been done in such a manner as to break the pledges given to India that her position in the councils of the Empire was an honoured and established one, and to shatter the last remaining hope that he would stand up for India.

Lord Reading remains as Viceroy thus saving the Coalition, for the time being, at the price of his own self respect and that of India. He remains as Viceroy because, as he says: "I am now fully acquainted with the views of His Majesty's Government upon recent events and I am sure you will be glad to know that no question has arisen between His Majesty's Government and me, as Viceroy, or my Government, regarding the propriety of either my own or Government's action in this or in any respect." What happens, then, to the insult levelled at him, the Government of India, the Provincial Governors and, above all, India herself, by the Premier's action in dismissing Mr. Montagu because he had acted on the urgent advice of the men on the spot? Lord Reading takes the full responsibility for asking Mr. Montagu's permission to publish the telegram. And yet he does not resign. What, then, of the insult added to the Premier's affront by Lord Curzon describing the Viceroy as a departmental superintendent of a subordinate branch of His Majesty's Government? What Viceroy would brook the insult hurled at him by Lord Curzon in his letter to Mr. Montagu? What Viceroy would agree for a moment to continue in his exalted office of the King-Emperor's representative before Lord Curzon and the Premier had publicly recalled the expression of the humiliating terms under which a Secretary of State and a Viceroy must serve? But Lord Reading has pocketted the insult and chosen to accept the humiliating position. He has, in short, surrendered to the Die hards in England who are now in the ascendant in order, perhaps, to retain his post, the prestige of which he has by his action immensely discounted, or to help Mr. Lloyd George remain in power, for the resignation of Lord Reading would assuredly have brought about the fall of the Coalition. This has been his second surrender, the first being his surrender to Simla and the provincial satraps in regard to the internal policy. He has thus done a double disservice to the country which had been led to expect much from him. The country gave him a fair chance. He has been tried and found woefully wanting.

But, though Lord Reading may think fit to save Mr. Lloyd George and his Cabinet at the cost of his own self-respect and that of India, the latter cannot and will not do so. His earlier surrender to Simla and the provincial satraps led to the campaign of repression. His present surrender means practically that all war-time promises about India's place in the Empire were mere conventional platitudes and that India's membership of the Imperial Conference and the League of Nations is a camouflage to cover her real position as a subordinate branch of England—that, in short, India is still the "Great Dependency", and not a Self-governing Dominion, and that there is going to be no pretence about treating her as such. What patriotic Indian will brook this continuing insult? Lord Reading has weakly decided to desert his guns, Mr. Montagu and the people of India, and, thereby, added to the growing strength of reaction. But the people of India will not thereby slacken in their determination to see their right to make their voice heard in the councils of the world recognised by England.

PROPAGANDA.

Perhaps it is too much to hope that some day Reuter's Agency will be called upon to render an account of its stewardship to the public. Certain it is that an impartial verdict on that account would depose Reuter's Agency from the monopolistic position this news-agency holds. For the agency on which we in India depend for impartial and complete information is to-day little else but a Government propaganda bureau doctoring news either by laying would-be clever emphasis on certain aspects thereof or by regulating its flow. That newspapers subscribe to this agency in all good faith and expect in return all the news and nothing but the news seems to trouble Reuter's Agency in no wise. Secure in a monopoly it seems too much to hope for that the agency will be forced to mend its ways. Only healthy competition can so compel it, and under the present conditions which allow of a censorship being maintained, which censorship dares even to suppress well-known facts, competition with Reuter's Agency were impossible.

The latest news we have received concerning the Near East Proposals and the Turkish reception thereof is so presented as to mislead. First, we were treated to a report which assured us that "well-informed Turkish circles" believed Angora to be so utterly war-weary as to enforce the acceptance of the Allies' proposals. This message was a fore-runner evidently sent to prepare the way for the further misleading messages to follow. It flatly contradicted the earlier reports indicating a set determination in Anatolia that the Angora Nationalist Pact must form the only basis for a peace, and that this Pact must suffer not the slightest modification in deference to Allied intrigues or ambitions. Either the earlier messages also quoting "well-informed" authority or the later statement were false; and remembering that it is to Lord Curzon's advantage that the Muslims of India be deceived into thinking the Kemalists are eager for a peace with dishonour, we have little hesitation in suggesting that the later message was untrue. In support of our suggestion we have only to consider Reuter's summary of the Kemalist reply to the Allies. It tells us often and at length that the Kemalists agree to certain proposals. But it tells us never a word as to what the Kemalists defiantly decline to acquiesce in. This information may follow later should it transpire that Reuter's Agency can no longer conceal the real facts. Then we will learn that the Kemalists in their reply have said a great deal more than it suits Reuter's purpose to tell us. Then we will learn, for instance, what the Kemalists think of the Greek occupation of Thrace and Adrianople. Then we will learn how the Turks regard the capitulations, and the demilitarization of the Straits Zone. For the present, this information is deemed by Reuter's Agency to be not good for us. For, it may hearten our Khilafat workers, when certain schemers in England desire that these be depressed to the point of despair. The great mistake made by those who seek to mislead us by propaganda is in gauging our spirit. Propaganda based on a wild misreading of the psychology of those that propaganda is expected to affect must fail most ignominiously. Certain enemies of the Khilafat cause in Europe cherish a delusion that India's Muslims are an invertebrate and mercurial people—easily despairing, easily plunged into an abyss of despondent idleness. But the truth is far otherwise. India's Muslims are not only participants in the surprisingly widespread awakening of Islam—they are leaders in the movement. Certain Western observers have sensed this awakening and needlessly fear it. They call it a Pan-Islamic revival and speak of it with bated breath as once they spoke of the Yellow Peril, or as a mother tells her child of the dreaded "bogey man." That revival is a very real thing.

To-day, however, it does not menace the West or the peace of the World. It is a gathering together, for self-protection, of Islamic people tightening the bonds of creed and culture that bind them so that they may not be exterminated singly and one-by-one. This awakening cannot be prevented, nor can the revivifying breath of awakened Islam wafted among the Muslims of the world be stilled. To attempt to do so were not only to attempt the impossible but to court the danger of incurring the just resentment of a great religious, cultural and social renaissance. We have seemingly wandered far from Reuter's way of the presentation of news—but the subject of our latest remarks is really not alien to that of our opening sentences. For the several issues of the Islamic question form one great subject precisely as the several Islamic peoples of the world form a single great federation whose only ultimate ruler is God. It is against this mighty federation of the souls of millions that puny men and agencies like Lord Curzon and Reuter's news service would strive. And they strive because they do not yet realise what it is they strive against.

Notes of the Day

Proud of their Record!

When leaders of the type of Mahatma Gandhi and Lala Lajpatrai are subjected to the treatment which they are receiving to-day in jail, it is unnecessary to scrutinize the character of the treatment which is meted out to political prisoners of lesser standing in different parts of the country. If a Motilal Nehru is somewhat leniently treated, it is because of some special consideration shown towards him by his former friends in official circles. But the treatment he and a few others who are with him are receiving forms only an exception to the general rule—the rule which insists on treating the Indian political prisoner as no better, if not actually worse, than a common felon. What the public continue from day to day to hear of the lot of the hundreds of political prisoners in the various provinces, makes a uniform tale of humiliation, suffering and purposeless inhumanity—so much so, indeed, that one is constrained to ask oneself seriously if there is anything to choose between the lot of the Indian political prisoners and that of the political victims of the Czarist regime. There are to-day in Indian jails from 20,000 to 25,000 "politicals." Can any country on the face of the earth, "civilised" or "uncivilised", show a record of political imprisonments equalling that we find to-day in India? Not even the "abhorred" regime of Lenin and Trotsky can claim such a toll of victims. Yet, it is the achievement of the "enlightened" and "civilised" British rule of to-day. Are Englishmen proud of this record?

Gandhi and—Nair.

With a surprising seriousness our reactionary contemporaries have all devoted leading articles to Sir Sankaran Nair's ridiculous hotchpotch of petty spleen, wounded dignity and false or fallacious arguments published under the title of "Gandhi and Anarchy." The Nationalist Press, on the other hand, has almost ignored the pamphlet. We will strike a happy medium and devote a casual note of the day to it. Sir Sankaran Nair bared his ridiculous vanity to the laughter and jeers of India when he fumed in his famous letter to the Press after being tacitly ousted from the Bombay Conference in Bombay. The pamphlet, "Gandhi and Anarchy", is an attempt to counter the laughter and scorn his outburst evoked. So in the preface to his pamphlet he explains not at all convincingly that the real reason why he attended the Conference in Bombay, was because this Conference afforded him an opportunity of studying Mr. Gandhi and his friends. Sir Sankaran can hardly lay claim to much application as a research scholar since the first suggestion that Mahatma Gandhi was not amenable to Sir Sankaran's hectoring sufficed to stampede the benighted knight. The preface contains another interesting statement—namely, one suggesting that Mahatma Gandhi cannot in truth profess and preach a doctrine of *Ahimsa* (non-violence) because he supports caste. Since a primary object of the Non-Cooperation movement is to remove untouchability Sir Sankaran is actually suggesting something directly opposed to facts. This is the method he follows throughout the book.

A Pamphleteer.

In a compilation of misstatements eked out with quotations apparently gleaned at random from Governors' speeches, the Die hard Press and divers other "authorities" it is a difficult task to select any particular misrepresentation for special advertisement. For Sir Sankaran is most completely at sea on the subject of Mahatma Gandhi's thought and activities. As well might one ask an infant in arms to expound a theory of metaphysics as expect Sir Sankarain Nair to write at all comprehendingly on the subject his egregious conceit has been chosen. But perhaps Sir Sankaran is most absurd in his exposition of the Khilafat cause. To any Muslim who knows the facts of recent history the wild premises on which Sir Sankaran builds huge edifices of incoherent argument must seem the acme of nonsense. Thus Sir Sankaran tells us that "Egypt has repudiated the Khalifa's authority, and that the Arabs will not recognise the supremacy of any Turkish Power." If for "Egypt" and "the Arabs" Sir Sankaran had substituted the name of the real rulers of the soil concerned—namely, the British—he would have been telling a half-truth. Only the other day the London "Times" advertised the concern evinced in Egypt for the fate of the Khalifa. But we waste words in troubling seriously to refute this blatant but relatively obscure pamphleteer—for obscure he is in comparison with the great subject he ridiculously presumes to expound.

The Sterling Loan.

The bill authorising the Government of India to borrow upto £50 million sterling has passed the Committee stage in Parliament. Incidentally, we have also had some entertaining sidelights on British mentality. We have never been able to understand the necessity or advisability of borrowing outside India; and, in the present instance, we consider this exorbitant outlay on Indian railways to be utterly indefensible, whether from the standpoint of the needs of the railways themselves, or the ability of the people to bear such burdens. The only explanation is the one given in Parliament, and we owe no thanks to Lord Winterton for his studied observations in dealing with a plain issue. The loan is going to be raised evidently because the British industry is in the bottom of the trough of depression, because British Labour totals its unemployed at two million, and because India is the one helpless and voiceless member of the Empire whose interests can be subordinated to suit the convenience of "the predominant partner." The natural guardians of India—her Government—are but too prone to play the prodigal. A pledge was demanded in Parliament that the proceeds will be used in Britain, so that Indians could be always confronted with the logic of a Parliamentary mandate should they ever be misguided enough to protest against the profits squeezed by the British industrialist out of the use made of the loan. Lord Winterton has followed in the traditions of the Sir Limpidus style of reasoning, in calling this a delicate question and setting it aside without further ado. It would have been a thousand times better for him to have frankly informed us that the proceeds would be used in Britain alone, for we should then have known exactly where we stood.

Paying for the "Reforms."

The terms of the loan are not yet announced, though, reading between the lines of Lieut. Sugden's outburst about preferential treatment, we fear we are once again on the eve of a coup of high finance that only the India Office can bring about. Lord Winterton has assured Mr. Sugden that no one desires to give India preferential treatment, and has bewailed the lot that compels him to seek for a previous authorisation. If this means anything, it is clear that the London money markets must be prepared for a considerable demand, and must, therefore, put up its rate of interest. New York may, through a plethora of gold in the Federal Reserve Banks, have an actually lower rate; but it would not suit our splendid sense of patriotism to borrow at 5 per cent. in New York when we can do so at 7½ per cent. in London, with only a trifling addition of a clause to the effect that the money be spent for the employment of the Glasgow operatives. No one can blame the Secretary of State and his advisers if he issues a loan next month, say, of £20 million sterling, and finds as purely a coincidence that the interest demanded is 8 per cent. And the high rate will be explained by the financial pundits of the India Office, and their apologists in this country, on the ground of Indian unrest. Evidently India is being made to pay for the "Reforms" and this is only a very minor specimen of the devices that are employed to bring home to us the costliness of political progress, not achieved by ourselves, but vouchsafed to us as an act of grace. How can we blame even Mr. D. B. Dalal, once of currency fame and now swallowed up by the machine, for not looking after Indian interests better!

Belgaum's Duty.

The following Order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been issued by the District Magistrate of Belgaum prohibiting all preachings regarding the observance of the *hartal* on the 13th instant, in accordance with the instructions of the Working Committee of the Congress. The order has also been served on prominent Congress workers individually:—

ORDER.

Whereas I have reason to believe that a *hartal* has been proclaimed in Belgaum to take place on or about the 13th April and whereas I consider that this will cause a disturbance of the public tranquility I, G. L. MacGregor, District Magistrate of Belgaum, hereby prohibit it under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code all persons within the limits of Belgaum City and Cantonment for doing any of the following acts for a space of one month from the date of this order:—

(1) Calling or speaking at meetings to advocate a *hartal*.
(2) Advising shop-keepers to close their shops.
(3) Issuing notices or leaflets, whether printed or written advocating a *hartal*.
(4) Sending written or oral intimation to surrounding villages that articles should not be brought to market.
(5) Interfering in any way whatsoever with any shop-keeper or customers or persons desiring to buy or sell in the market.
(6) Doing any other act in furtherance of a *hartal*.

Any person infringing this order will be prosecuted even if a copy has not been served on him directly.

(Sd.) G. L. MACGREGOR.
District Magistrate, Belgaum.

Camp Kittur,
4th April, 1922.

Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code has too often been abused during the last one year and more for any flagrant abuse of it to cause surprise. The duty of the citizens of Belgaum, in face of the District Magistrate's arbitrary order, is clear. They must make the *hartal* complete and peaceful while obeying the order of the Magistrate. Their honour as well as their loyalty to the country's cause is involved and we have no doubt they will plete and peaceful while obeying the order of the Magistrate Their honour as well as their loyally to the country's cause is involved and we have no doubt they will stand the test successfully.

KENYA-A BRITISH COLONY.

FOR INDIGENOUS RACES AND WHITES ONLY.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION TO BE RESTRICTED

MR. CHURCHILL'S INTENTION AND M. P'S SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

A meeting of the members of Parliament interested in East Africa have passed a resolution favouring the Colonial Secretary's announced intention of retaining the Kenya Colony as a British Colony for the indigenous races and the white settlers and expressing the opinion the Indian immigration should be restricted forthwith.

FRANCE AT GENOA

POLITICS TO BE TABOO

M. POINCARE'S INSTRUCTIONS TO DELEGATES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

Paris.—On the eve of the Genoa Conference, M. Poincare summoned the fou French delegates and also experts and explained his views on France's role at the Conference. The discussions were to be strictly economic and not political and he declared the delegates must refer every decision to Government. France would not be bound by the recommendations of the Conference, which must be ratified by Parliament.

JAPANESE DELEGATION ARRIVES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

Genoa.—The Japanese delegation has arrived.

RUSSIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN EN ROUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 6.

Genoa.—The Russian Delegation has arrived here. Extraordinary precautions were taken at the stations *en route* to Genoa. The authorities welcomed the delegation at Santa Margherita, where the Russians motored to a hotel. There was no disorder.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE'S DEPARTURE FOR GENOA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

Mr. Lloyd George, Sir L. Worthington Evans, Sir R. Horne and others have left for Genoa. The Premier will confer with M. Poincare in Paris.

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFETY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

Genoa.—Great precautions during the entire journey within the Italian frontier were taken to ensure the safety of the Russian Delegation, numbering fifty-five, which arrived by train, which was surrounded by Carabineers at every stopping place. The Russians displayed disinclination to emerge from the train when they arrived, evidently desiring to avoid attention. When eventually they proceeded to their hotel in motor-cars, they were preceded and followed by detachments of military cyclists.

MONTAGU'S REPORT.

SILVER MARKET DULL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 6.

Messrs Montagu's Report says:—Silver market in the past week was compartively inactive, with small sales from Indian bazaars and only moderate supplies from the Continent. China was not much in evidence. The tone has therefore generally been dull. Bears have done most of the buying and there is a certain measure of American support. The business of Indian mints, although no addition to India's volume of silver currency is necessary is attributed to large accumulation of bullion there, probably owing to the difficulty in dealing with worn coins during the wartime.

GOVT. OFFICIALS.

COST OF PASSAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 6.

In the house Commons, replying to Co. Yate Earl Winterton said it was impossible to state what steps could be taken with regard to the cost of passages of the Government of India officials until he received the Government of India's reply to his communication on the subject.

Replying to a further question Earl Winterton said he had not yet received the Government of India's views on the question of adjustment of pay and pensions of Indian officers, who were retained on account of the war beyond the date on which they were due to retire.

SOCIALISTS IN CONFERENCE

UNITED FRONT DECIDED UPON.

RESUMPTION OF RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

Berlin.—The Conference of three Socialist Internationals have agreed to re-establish a united proletarian front and appointed a Committee to arrange conversations with the International Federation of Trade Unions and representatives of the Red Trade Unions. For this purpose a common manifesto has been drawn up urging world-wide demonstrations on 1st May in favour of resumption of economic and political relations with Russia, condemning Capitalist powers over reparations policy and demanding united proletarian action against Capitalist offensive among other things. The concession made by the Russian delegates was their granting social revolutionaries under trial the choice of defence and a promise not to inflict capital punishment.

DIFFERENTIAL TARIFF AGAINST GERMAN GOODS

ADOPTED BY BELGIUM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

Brussels.—The Senate has adopted an emergency Bill establishing differential tariff on goods from Germany. The Premier declared that German industry was competing unfairly owing to deliberate depreciation of the mark exchange.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

SATISFACTORY POSITION IN 1921.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 6.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the National Bank of India, Mr. Robert Williamson referred to the strong financial position, the liquid position of assets in cash and securities, and the satisfactory position of current and fixed deposits, which on a 1 shilling 4 penny basis were almost the same as for 1920. The results for the year under adverse circumstances were considered satisfactory and encouraging, and all contingencies were fully provided for. He considered that the statutory rate of Rs. 2/- had been a real hindrance to trade, and suggested that the time had come for a reversion to 1s. 4d. rupee now adopted by the Government in framing the budget. Referring to the unrest in India, he stated that probably it was political in origin, but perhaps in some degree it was due to the unsatisfactory economic conditions and he expressed the hope that the marketing of an expected bumper crop of wheat would lead to a marked change for the better.

CHARTERED BANK MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 6.

At a meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China Sir Montague Turner summarising the position of the Eastern markets, generally, said the export markets mainly showed very little life. The import markets had improved to the extent that the accumulated stocks were gradually being worked off, but it would be an absolute folly on the part of shippers in Great Britain to pour in fresh supplies which were not needed. Their motto should be "slow but sure" until depression disappeared and the purchasing power of consumers was nearer to normal.

"FIRM GOVERNMENT."

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" ADVOCACY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

The "Daily Telegraph," reviewing the recent speeches by the Chairmen of the Indian Banks on the existing conditions, expresses the opinion that the necessity for firm Government which the Chairmen advocated, has been borne out by the recent developments, because there seems no doubt that "resort to more vigorous measures against the propagators of sedition has had a really good effect." The paper hopes this change will be permanently adhered to.

IRISH SITUATION.

"WORSE THAN EVER."

MR. COLLINS' POSITION SHAKY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

Gloomy news comes from Ireland, indicating that the situation is worse than ever. The authority of the Southern Government is wanting under the vigorous challenge of the Republication Extremists, who are openly defying law and engaging in terrorism unchecked, and are generally destroying the possibility of a free expression of opinion at the forthcoming elections. Mr. Michael Collins' position is regarded as very shaky.

DRAMATIC INTERRUPTION IN COMMONS.

There was a dramatic interruption while a deputation of members of the House of Commons was urging Mr. Chamberlain to procure protection for the disbanded Irish Constabulary. A messenger entered with a telegram reporting two more constables had been murdered at Tralee. Mr. Chamberlain promised steps to enable the Constabulary and their families to leave the danger Zones as quickly as possible.

Five more of the disbanded Constabulary have been shot dead in Clare and Kerry and another has been wounded in Kerry.

MILITARY ADVISER TO N IRISH GOVERNMENT,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

Major-General Arthur Solly-Flood has been appointed Military Adviser to the North Irish Government. His duties will comprise formulation of plans to repel invasion and suppress I. R. A. activities in the countries.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED AIRSHIPS.

AIR-MINISTRY RE-CONSIDERING MR. BURNEY'S SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

The Air Ministry announces that it is reconsidering the scheme put forward by Mr. Dennis Burney, by which he offers to purchase on behalf of a syndicate condemned airships. They consider the original financial conditions imposed are too heavy a liability on Government, but Mr. Burney has since modified the scheme. The Ministry states the existing airship bases are still in possession of the Ministry.

FUNERAL OF EX-EMPEROR KARL.

TEMPORARY INTERMENT AT FUNCHAL.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 6.

Funchal.—The body of ex-Emperor Karl was conveyed to-day along a route lined by respectful crowds to a temporary mausoleum in the parish church, where, in the presence of members of the Imperial family, the bishop, assisted by other clergy, conducted the funeral service. The heart has been removed and it will be enclosed in a crystal urn, which, within a silver casket, is to be sent to Austria. The body itself will go to Hungary. The king of Spain sent a wreath. Perfect weather favoured the procession. All business was suspended.

REQUIEM MASS FOR LATE KARL.

MONARCHIST DEMONSTRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

Vienna.—A great monafolist demonstration followed the Requiem Mass for the late Emperor Karl. Crowds marched though the main streets, singing the old National Anthem and proceeded to the Parliament House where the President of the Chamber refused the request by the Deputation that the flag should be flown at half-mast owing to the opposition of some deputies. The mounted gendarmerie cleared the streets after the crowd's refusal to disperse.

PRINCE IN HONGKONG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 6.

HONGKONG, April 6.—The Prince of Wales arrived at Hongkong this morning, on two days visit. He was delayed off the Lyee Moon Passage by fog. On the "Renown" anchoring, Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, Vice-Admiral Momotake of the Japanese Navy and the Governor of Island came aboard in close succession to pay official calls.

The British China Squadron and the Japanese Third Cruiser Squadron, consisting of light cruisers Ohi, Kuma, Tama and Kiso, which will escort the "Renown" to Yokohama are anchored in the harbour, and all dressed in a rainbow fashion.

The Prince landed at the Blake Pier, and after inspecting the guard-of-honour, was carried in a Chinese Palanquin to the reception pavilion, where four addresses of welcome were presented to which he made a joint reply.

During the day, he inspected ex-service men and members of the Mercantile Marine. He also knighted Mr. E. C. Pearce, representing the Shanghai community. After dinner, he witnessed a Chinese fish procession, and, later, proceeded afloat to see illuminations and fireworks.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO MR. SASTRI.

Sir,—It is with much reluctance that I address this Open Letter to you; but duty bids me to do so. Few can dispute your remarkable powers as a quiet teacher, an able editor, an enthusiastic servant of India, as provincial and Imperial Councillor and as a pleasant, persuasive and eloquent speaker. In these capacities you played your part very well. In fact, your evidence before the Joint Committee on the Reform Bill was highly spoken of. This Reform Bill proved an apple of discord in Indian politics. And though you stood with the Moderates, you kept on demanding *Provincial Autonomy* from the very beginning; and even pressed for an element of responsibility in the Central Government. You attended the Amritsar Sessions of the Congress, and rushed off to Calcutta to attend the Moderate Conference in December 1919. Here the influence of Surrender Babu proved very effective, and you were from that time wedded to the Moderate Party. You thus rose in the official esteem; and their nods and smiles and cheers gradually drew you to ministerial benches. You were chosen by the Government of India, which represents the Government of Great Britain, as India's Representative! Will you please tell us, what you have done in that capacity? Have you, according to your own lights, pressed for India's claim for Provincial Autonomy, to British Cabinet, British Publicists, or British people? If so, Sir, when, where and with what results?

TURKISH TREATY.

Figuring as India's Representative, will you tell us, Mr. Sastri, what you have spoken, written and done in England for the revision of the Turkish Treaty, so as to comply with the pledges of Lord Hardinge and Mr. Lloyd George to the Moslems of India? When, where and how did you support Mr. Montagu in his single-handed struggle for doing justice to Islam and Turkey.

DISARMAMENT.

And sitting at the Washington Conference, what have you achieved for India in respect of disarmament? When the warring nations like England, France, Italy and Japan have decided to reduce and are actually reducing their army expenditure, India, a peace-loving, non-fighting, and non-agressive nation—is saddled with war-time expenditure, which swallows more then 50 per cent. of its revenue. Is this the result of the Disarmament Conference? Is this your achievement at Washington on behalf of India? Pray speak out, Mr. Sastri, for you owe an explanation to your countrymen to-day.

TIME NOT PROPITIOUS.

You say, the time is not propitious to press for Reforms; for the British nation is offended by the boycott of the Prince's visit to India. Well, Mr. Sastri, you and your colleagues have welcomed the Prince. You gentleman also claim to be the spokesmen of the bulk of the people! You gentlemen also assert, that the boycott was the work of the few! Then, why are you, your friends and followers denied further reforms, if you form the majority of the people? Either your following is too small; or your Bureaucracy is in no mood to part with any of its powers—or both please! In any case, if you assert, that Non-co-operation and the boycott of the Prince's visit are the main hindrances to larger reforms, pray tell us, why India was saddled with Rowlatt Act and wounded with Martial Law in the early part of 1919? And that too after her whole-souled co-operation in the deadly War? And tell us, Mr. Sastri, do you consider the present time propitious.

(a) For the restricting freedom of speech?

(b) For prohibiting formation of volunteer corps?

(c) For the wholesale arrests of the Leaders?

(d) For the imprisonment of thousands of workers?

(e) And for the arrest and imprisonment of that great Gandhiji, whose very sight purifies a man, as you have so well expressed in America? Do you think and feel, that the time is propitious for you to keep your Council on these all-absobing subjects and to leave your land, when she is in great distress?

KENYA COLONY.

And pray, what is, where is the urgency of your visit to the Colonies? If a strong man like General Smuts cannot execute his own assurance and the resolution of the Imperial Conference, which other Colonial Premier can? And even if you can move a Premier for a time, what about the Colonists themselves, and what about Mr. Churchill? Is not the Kenya Colony providing a lesson to us, Mr. Sastri? The writer is too junior in age, ability, culture and experience; yet he cannot help saying, that your place to-day is not in Australia, Canada or America—it is in India—in the Congress—in the great struggle for India's Freedom. Will you face the heavy odds here; or embrace the Premiers abroad? Mr. Sastri, this is the psychological moment of your life. Will you serve and sacrifice like your great Guru Gokhale, or Surrender like Babu Bannerjea?—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

EAST INDIA LOANS BILL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

The House of Commons passed the Third Reading of the East India Loans Bill without discussion.

MARQUESS CURZON ILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

Marquess Curzon is ill in bed and will be unable to accompany Mr. Lloyd George to Genoa to-morrow, but hopes to go on Monday.

EFFECT COMPLETE BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S APPEAL TO HIS OUNTRYMEN.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee sends for publication the following appeals issued by Pandit Mandan Mohan Malaviya and Seth Chotani during the National Week:—

After most carefully weighing the pros and cons of the matter, I have come to the conclusion that no single measure that we can adopt can be more effective for giving immediate relief to millions of our suffering countrymen who are being ground down by abject poverty and at the same time for the vindication of national honour and the protection of national interests than a complete boycott of Foreign cloth. I earnestly appeal, therefore, to all my people, rich and poor, men and women, to cease to purchase or sell foreign cloth and to promote to the best extent of their power the larger production and use of hand-spun, hand-woven cloth, KHADDAR.

M. M. MALAVIYA.

SETH CHOTANI'S APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

For the National Week there can be no better message than that of Khaddar. Spin cotton thread for Khaddar on your Charkha and weave Khaddar cloth on your looms. Every cottage in every village of India should take up this industry to oust foreign cloth and to help in our own economic prosperity. This cottage industry will keep hundreds of thousands of idle men, women and children busy and happy. It will be the source of physical comfort as well as mental happiness. It will engender equality and fraternity and is sure to get also liberty for us and our Motherland.

I appeal specially to Muslims, whose sacred month of fast is at hand and who are sure to make some new clothes for their *ID*, to adopt Khaddar as their national dress and wear it during the holy month of Ramzan as well as on the day of *ID*. It would present a remarkable view demonstrating the Islamic democracy at its best if all the Mussalmans, whether rich or poor, young or old, attend their prayers in their Mosques and Jumma Musjid and Eidgah in one dress made of home-spun, home-woven Khaddar.

M. M. H. CHOTANI.

CRUSHING DEFEAT OF LABOUR

AT BOARD OF GUARDIANS ELECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

With the exception of Poplar and Shoreditch, where they gained respectively five and six seats with increased majorities, and also in the case of their successes at Saint Georges's East and Mile End, Labour representatives have been crushingly defeated in the elections to the Boards of Guardians in London. Notable instances were Lewisham, Hammersmith, Chelsea, Fulham, Lambeth, Westminster and Paddington, where all Labour candidates were unseated. At Woolwich where formerly there were eighteen Labour men, eleven were elected; at Stepney there are now three compared with fourteen previously; at Wandsworth eleven, compared with twenty-one; at Southwark, one out of thirty; and at Marylebone, three out of twenty-four.

ACCIDENT TO SIR GEORGE YOUNGER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

Sir George Younger slipped while running upstairs in the House of Commons and struck his head against a wall. He was found unconscious and removed in an ambulance to his home.

CABLE ITEMS.

The death is announced of Andrew McWilliam, Consulting Metallurgist and formerly Metallurgical Inspector to the Government of India.

St. Vincent (Cape Verde Islands).—The Portugeese seaplane which is trying to fly to Rio de Janeirio has arrived after nine hours' flight from Las Palmas.

The fiat Motor Car Company states that Nazarro, who drove in the 13th Targaflorio Motor Race at Palermo and who with his mechanic was reported to have been killed uring the race, is the nephew of the old racing driver, Nazarro. He was not killed but escaped unhurt.

Mr. Lloyd George has invited Lord Crawford to become a member of the Cabinet. Sir William Sutherland has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in succession to Viscount Peel.

In the House of Commons Colonel Amery formally introduced the Empire Settlement Bill making a better provision for furthering the British settlement in the Overseas Dominions. The Bill was read the first time.

Paris—It is authoritatively declared no diplomatic documents were stolen from the Paris-Mediterranean mail-train which was held up between Paris and Lahore.

The following is the Football result on Thursday (Third Division of the League): Norwich, one; Brighton and Hove Albion, one.

Paris.—A banquet was given at the British Embassy in honour of Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles. All notable personages of Paris society were present, also Captain and Lady Patricia Ramsay.

New York.—The Czecho-slovak loan of fourteen million dollars issed here has been over-subscribed.

Paris.—The Chamber by a substantial majority has rejected two amendments aiming at the reduction of military service from eighteen months to one year immediately or, alternatively, in 1925.

Premier Pioncare said Germany's attitude did not justify the desired object.

BRITISH NOTE TO ALLIED DEBTORS.

NOT A DEMAND FOR PAYMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

It is officially pointed out that the British Note to Allied debtors of Great Britain does not constitute a demand for payment of interest, but merely gives Allied debtors notice that British Government's freedom of action is restored, owing to the expiration of the understanding for three years' suspension of interest. Britain in providing in the 1922-23 budget for payment of interest to United States, does not wish Parliament's hands to be tied by any action or inaction regarding Allied debts.

A COSSACK GENERAL ARRESTED.

ALLEGED THEFT OF FURS AND WOOLLEN GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

New York.—A Siberian Cossack leader, General Semenoff, was arrested here on his arrival from Washington in connection with a civil action, alleging theft at Chita in 1919 of furs and woollen goods, valued at 475,000 dollars, belonging to the Tourevata Home and the Foreign Trading Company, which is now bankrupt. Semenoff after strenuous efforts, secured a bail in twenty-five thousand dollars. The lady who was accompanying him, offered a diamond necklace worth 50,000 dollars as a security but it was refused.

Semenoff, answering the charge, said he did not recollect the circumstances and said all was a chaos and everybody took what they thought they could use. "Bolsheviks stole from me" he said, "and I from them" Semenoff mourned the fact that his men had killed two Americans. He said it was a ghastly error and he had court-martialled and shot the officer commanding, and discharged the General who was partly responsible for the deed.

BOARDS-OF-GUARDIANS ELECTIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 6.

Despite official organisations, efforts to persuade voters to poll Londoners, displayed lukewarm interest in the elections for the Boards of Guardians, the results of which will be declared to-day. There were one thousand candidates for 800 seats, the main opposing parties being Municipal Reformers and Labourites. Exception to the general apathy was provided by Poplar, where strenuous attempts were made to oust the Labourite Board, whose administration has recently attracted attention.

BEHAR GOVERNORSHIP.

WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT NOT YET SIGNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, April 7.

Sir Henry Wheeler's assumption of charge has been delayed owing to the fact that no intimation has been received that His Majesty has signed the warrant of appointment. It was at first thought that it would suffice to postpone the ceremony from the 8th to the 12th April. But it has now been decided not to fix any fresh date until it is known that the warrant of appointment actually has been signed.

WELCOME TO MR. PICKTHALL.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS AT MUZZAFARPUR.

APPEAL TO INDIAN PEOPLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUZZAFARPUR, April 7.

On the 5th evening on Tilak maidan a big public meeting was held to welcome Messrs. Pickthall and Khurshaid Hussain. About fifteen thousand people representing all parts of Behar attended. Mr. Shyamcharan presided. The following address was read by Mr. Ramdayal Singh.

Sir,—We the citizens of Muzaffarpur beg leave to accord you our respectful and cordial welcome on this occasion of your first visit to this much-afflicted province. It is no small pleasure to us that a gentleman of your experience and your sympathy should have been elected to preside over that champion of the people's rights, the "Bombay Chronicle", in succession to our friend and beloved leader B. G. Horniman. Your untiring and selfless labours on behalf of India and Islam have endeared you to the hearts of millions of our countrymen. Your noble services in the cause of a country not your own have helped us to a very large extent in checking the growth of racial animosity, unhappily set aflame by an unsympathetic administration. We are profoundly grateful to you, Sir, for your bravely accepting to continue to lead our struggle in the absence of our trusted leaders. May your efforts free Islam from her present oppression. May your endeavours help India to rise to her ancient glory as queen amongst the nations.

MR. PICKTHALL'S REPLY.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall who, on rising, received an ovation amidst cries of Allah-ho-Akbar, made the following speech in reply, after expressing his regret at his inability to speak to them in the vernacular, Mr. Pickthall said he claimed no leadership. He was an humble individual and a servant and therefore unworthy of the terms in which the address was couched. He only took it as a token of their good-will towards him and was thankful for it. There was one word in the address referring to his sympathy. The speaker claimed to have sympathy in plenty. He first conceived his sympathy for the Muslim peoples and the Asiatic peoples and now he had sympathy for the people of India. Just as it was usual for young Indians in England to fall in love with every thing European so when the speaker was travelling in Egypt and North Arabia he fell in love with every thing oriental, its religion and its philosophy. Since then his sympathy had widened.

WHY HE ASSISTED YOUNG TURKS.

Continuing, Mr. Pickthall said that many years back he saw or at least thought that through European education of Eastern countries there would arise good to both continents. For the realisation of that hope he took part in assisting Young Turks in the Turkish Revolution but not much good came out of it. It was because Turkey was never allowed to raise her head. European Nations never gave a fair chance to Turkey. They never allowed her to show her higher aspects. It was why the University of Medina had not seen the light of day. His hopes had thus been unrealised but if the Indian people kept up to their policy chalked out for them by their leaders he dared to believe his hope and his vision would soon be realised.

REPRESSION IN INDIA.

Just now they had repression in India. Some of their trusted and beloved leaders were in jail some were much dejected in thinking that the people were apt to lose their hope; but he ventured to ask them not to get discouraged and not to believe their movement was a failure. It was nothing of the kind. Outside India he found that people of all countries, except England, realised the greatness of Non-co-operation which was likely to give a new spiritual impetus to the world. Imprisonment of leaders, specially of Mahatma Gandhi was looked upon abroad, not as a mark of their failure but as the greatest reproach on the present unsympathetic administration. They (the people abroad) said that before European Education in India there were many saints but now there was a saint through European education and wondered if the only place for him under this Government was prison. Was this not, the speaker asked, a sad commentary on the methods of British Administration in their land? Because Englishmen ridiculed them they should not think that their movement was a failure. It was not a failure.

THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

Their Boycott movement had brought about a tremendous agitation in Lancashire. He was speaking to some of the Manchester merchants on the question of India and they asked him if India would stop boycotting Manchester if Swaraj was given. Here, if other people ridiculed their present programme it was because they wanted them (the Indian people) to take to violence so that they (the opponents) might have an opportunity of suppressing them. It was not desirable to do what the opponents wanted them to do. By their non-violence they had succeeded in revolutionising the world. Let Emal Pasha fight out with his arms. Their own non-violent movement had effectively changed the mentality of people abroad, and, whereas in England there was hardly one person two years ago who took interest in Turkey, to-day every man was talking of her. The present Paris proposals were broader in outlook than those of the Treaty of Sevres. The proposals were not Muslim proposals and they were not acceptable to Turkey. Let them (Indian people) only go on as they had been going and ere long they would achieve all their desires.

BE NON-VIOLENT.

The speaker also appealed to Muslims to remain non-violent. In fact non-violent Non-co-operation, even according to the Koran and the Prophet was one form of Jehad prescribed for subject peoples. It was suggested that he was making the "Bombay Chronicle" too much a Khilafat Organ. He did so with a purpose. The people all the world over were wondering at the enthusiastic support given by the Hindus to the Khilafat cause. It was natural for a Musalman to feel for the Khilafat but how did the great Hindu community take such an abiding interest? How wonderful was it that the Hindu saint stood for Turkey, declaring that blow to Turkey meant the death of Asia? These were questions which Muslims all the world over put to themselves. They looked upon Hindus as their staunchest friends and acclaimed Mahatma Gandhi as their leader. If this interest in India could be evoked abroad was it not reasonable that he should devote some special attention to the Muslim question?

In conclusion, Mr. Pickthall made a vigorous appeal to keep up the non-violent Non-co-operation programme, without the people getting discouraged. He hoped that the Hindus and Musalmans would not fail in their hour of trial (cries of Allah-ho-Akbar). The meeting ended at 10 p.m.

TRIAL OF M. ABDUL WAHAB.

CASE ADJOURNED TO 12TH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUZZAFARPUR, April 7.

The trial of Maulana Abdul Wahab was taken up 8 a.m. by Mr. T. W. Bridge. Six witnesses were examined for the prosecution According to the prosecution the accused spoke at the meeting of February 11 that the English were monkeys and asking the people to cut off connection with the Government, etc. There was no cross examination. At about 11-45 the Public Prosecutor in open court dictated to the Magistrate a long charge, which the learned Magistrate took down word for word.

The changes were framed under S. 121 A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code. The Public Prosecutor on behalf of the Magistrate read the charges and explained them in Urdu to the accused. The Magistrate then asked the accused to produce witnesses but accused declined. He then read an Urdu statement denying the allegation and affirming his faith in non-violence and questioning the correctness of Police reports. He was ready to undego any punishment that the court might inflict. The Public Prosecutor did not argue and the Magistrate announced that judgment would be delivered on 12th instant. Mr. Haque was then speaking to the Magistate and the Court and the audience was dispersing, when the Public Prosecutor wanted to argue, which the court allowed him to do. The Public Prosecuter explained the charges in Urdu and said the accused's statements were of a highly inflammable character. He argued for nearly five or six minutes. The case stands adjourned to 12th instant.

TRIAL OF MOULVI WAHAB

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUZAFFARPUR, April 7.

Mr. Pickthall left Muzaffarpur yesterday for Bombay and was given a hearty send-off at the railway station by local citizens.

Moulvi Abdul Wahab who was arrested under Sections 124-A and 153-A, Indian Penal Code, for his speeches with Dr. Mahmud in February, is being tried to-day by Mr. T. W. Bridge, District Magistrate. The court-room is packed to the full. Superintendent Wilson is being examined. The trial is proceeding. Messrs. Rajendrapd and Haque are also present.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MULSHI CAMP, April 5.

The Mulshi struggle dates from last April, 1921. Mr. Bhuskute, the very soul of the movement has been cast into prison for cleaning the path for the Tata Power Company. Without loss of breathing time, Messrs. Sumant, Deo and other twenty volunteers were served with notices under Section 144. When the Government saw the Company was helpless in inducing the Movlas to accept compensation the *ma-bap* Government of the poor Movlas has stepped in to the rescue of the Company. The possibility of breach of peace is not the root cause of Section 144, but the "prestige" of Government is in jeopardy. The 7 Satyagraphis who were served with notices under 144, with 200 Mavlas went to the dam, and offered Satyagraha at 2 p.m. The Dy. Supdt. of Police with his retinue was present on the scene. The names were taken down. Mr. Cameron, the Chief Engineer, came to the spot and ordered his coolies to remove the volunteers. The volunteers were handled roughly. The names of Satyagrahis were promptly taken and the names of the coolies of the company were deliberately dropped. The Satyagraha Mandal strongly hopes that all contributions and the enlistment would pour in to the address of Dr. V. D. Phatak, 348, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City, without loss of time.

MARWARI VIDYALAYA

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to a para that had appeared in the columns of your paper under the heading of "The Marwari Vidyalaya Hall" some time ago I have the honour to inform you that the authorities of the Vidyalaya have decided that the necessary provision of light as suggested by your correspondent should be made free of charge in the open space outside the Hall. The authorities very much regret that they cannot see their way to carry out the other suggestions of your correspondent. For his information I beg to add that the Hon. Secretary alone and neither the Principal nor any member of the staff is in any way connected with the management of this public hall.—Yours, etc.,

N. N. LALLA.
Principal Marwari Vidyalaya, Bombay.

BENGAL'S PRISONER PATRIOTS.

MAULANA AZAD AND THE GITA.

CHARKHA TRIUMPHING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April, 4.

We have passed through an eventful week. The arrival of Lord Lytton was in itself no trifle. Presentation of welcome addresses followed in quick succession. They were all couched in the traditional language of self-abasement, conveying loyalty to the Throne, deprecating the non-cooperation movement, assuring cooperation and asking His Excellency to do miracles. The Indian Association, that political morgue in Bowbazar Street, for instance, pointed out with child-like simplicity that the financial problem for the present was the problem of problems for Bengal and they desired to invite His Excellency's early attention to it in the "assured confidence" that His Excellency would seek to solve it with that resolute and firm statesmanship which distinguished the administration of His Excellency's illustrious predecessor who vigorously enforced the criminal Amendment Act. The National Liberal League which professes to represent the more thoughtful and, therefore the more considerate section of the remains of Bengal Moderatism saw in his acceptance of the Governorship additional evidence of Lord Lytton's keen interest in India and "of determination to bring about peace and goodwill in Bengal by a reign of love and sympathy." There was an extraordinary unanimity in most of the welcome addresses in that within thirty six hours of the arrival of the new Governor to by the new Superintendent of the jail or his underlings in granting or rather refusing interviews with political prisoners. Some of the grievances of intending interviewers are set forth in the correspondence which has been published in the Press from day to day. One writer says: "I personally applied on the 16th March for an interview with my uncle Pandit Ambika Prosad Bajpeyi, but have not yet received any formal permission. There is another system of interview. It is known as the "chit" system, which is perhaps, the most annoying. Sometimes people are told after hours of waiting that they are "not allowed." The former Superintendent, Dr. Ashe used to exercise his own discretion and as a special case allowed interviews to female relatives and others on private business. But the new Superintendent seems to depend on his subordinates. On the 31st March, it being a Friday, people went as usual to interview their relatives. There were some female interviewers, but the only reply given to almost all of them was "not allowed" without any reason being given.

However that may be the prisoners themselves do not make any grievance of it. They are on the whole passing cheerful days in spite of the new Superintendent. The food supply is, of course, a standing blot on our jail administration. Things are going from bad to worse in this respect and are enough to exasperate the patience of young non-co-operator prisoners. Only recently they had gone on hunger-strike as protest. But C. R. Das was there and the strikers obeyed the order of their beloved leader—more beloved than heretofore because he shares with them the trials and rdeals of their present life.

The absence of any angry demonstration by the police on the conviction of Mahatma Gandhi has been interpreted here in the Moderate or Ministerial circles as an indication of the "waning popularity" of the Mahatma in Bengal. And Moderate leaders—the party consists only of leaders now lay the soothing unction to their soul that the non-cooperation movement was on its last legs. They have no time and less

NATIONAL WEEK.

It made us conscious of our humiliation.
It showed us the righteous path of humility.

OUR IMMEDIATE STEPS ON THIS PATH SHOULD BE:

1. To become Congress Members,
2. To subscribe to Tilak Swarajya Fund,
3. To discard Foreign Cloth,
4. To use Khaddar only,
5. To take to heart the lesson of Non-violence,
6. To increase friendliness among all communities,
7. To remove untouchability.

the participators discovered that His Excellency would satisfy the contending interests which the address represented.

SYMPATHETIC EFFUSIONS.

Lord Lytton as was only to be expected did not lack in sympathy for all concerned. Whether it was the British Indian Association or the Anglo-Indian Association the Governor's sympathy with their aspirations was equally distributed. His Excellency's word-picture of the reform-bridge linking the present autocratic rule with the promised land of Swaraj was far from convincing. Lord Lytton failed to perceive that the yawning gulf between the two ends instead of closing up is daily broadening and the ricketty bridge will, in no time, give way.

MR. DAS AND THE MAULANA.

Mr. C. R. Das's health in jail was the cause of great anxiety for some time past. The low fever which he had been suffering from the middle of February was suspected to develop more complicated symptoms. But the latest news is reassuring and Mr. Das's condition is progressing towards normal. A question at a recent meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council elicited the reply that the case against Mr. Das was "under consideration" of the Governor in Council in the light of the statement which he had made in court. The popular impression is that some reparation for the palpable injustice done to him will be made if only the authorities can rise above the fetish of prestige. Of the other leaders who are now in the Swaraj Ashram at Alipore, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad is engaged in compiling the teachings of the *Geeta* in Urdu, Babu Shamsunder Chakravarti spends his days mostly in religious pursuits and Mr. Wazed Ali Khan Banee's [illegible] of occupation is the study of the Koran. It is worthy of note that this patriotic [illegible]ndar of East Bengal has contributed [illegible] to the fund that is being raised in memo[illegible] the "Mussalman" the nationalist paper [illegible]ith which is associated the loving aid of [illegible] the late Mr. Abdul Rasul.

THE CHIT SYSTEM.

Speaking of the prisoners in the Alipore jail I am [illegible]aded of the tactics resorted to by the new Superintendent of the jail or his underlings in granting or rather refusing interviews with political prisoners. Some of the grievances of intending interviewers are set forth in the correspondence which has been published in the Press from day to day. One writer says: "I personally applied on the 16th March for an interview with my uncle Pandit Ambika Prosad Bajpeyi, but have not yet received any formal permission. There is another system of interview. It is known as the "chit" system, which is perhaps, the most annoying. Sometimes people are told after hours of waiting that they are "not allowed." The former Superintendent, Dr. Ashe used to exercise his own discretion and as a special case allowed interviews to female relatives and others on private business. But the new Superintendent seems to depend on his subordinates. On the 31st March, it being a Friday, people went as usual to interview their relatives. There were some female interviewers, but the only reply given to almost all of them was "not allowed" without any reason being given.

However that may be the prisoners themselves do not make any grievance of it. They are on the whole passing cheerful days in spite of the new Superintendent. The food supply is, of course, a standing blot on our jail administration. Things are going from bad to worse in this respect and are enough to exasperate the patience of young non-co-operator prisoners. Only recently they had gone on hunger-strike as protest. But C. R. Das was there and the strikers obeyed the order of their beloved leader—more beloved than heretofore because he shares with them the trials and rdeals of their present life.

The absence of any angry demonstration by the police on the conviction of Mahatma Gandhi has been interpreted here in the Moderate or Ministerial circles as an indication of the "waning popularity" of the Mahatma in Bengal. And Moderate leaders—the party consists only of leaders now lay the soothing unction to their soul that the non-cooperation movement was on its last legs. They have no time and less opportunity in their official and officious preoccupations to study the actualities of the situation. It will soon be a rude awakening to them to know that the most essential part of the programme as laid down at Delhi is being pushed through with vigour. People, especially in the mofussil, have taken to khaddar with greater determination and the spinning wheel is now to be seen at work in more homes than before. The result of peaceful propaganda in the moffusil has been "beyond the fondest expectations" of such keen observer of men and things as Sir P. C. Ray. It is, however, to be regretted that Calcutta proper is lagging behind and that fact probably accounts for the optimism of the Ministerial party. For, as is well known, it is as it has ever been out of touch with the country and to it the country lies within the boundary of the Presidency town. However that may be, the movement is also gaining ground in the town. There is little known factor which is silently but steadily forcing the *khaddar* movement here. The way in which the ladies of the Naree Karma Mandir" have been carrying on an intense propaganda in the zenana compels the admiration of even callous co-operators. From day to day, unmindful of the weather, these self-less workers go from house to house inspiring and moving purdah *ladies* to eschew foreign cloths and instal the charka.

BUSINESS OR POLTROONERY?

The greatest tamasha of the season is the so-called Swadeshi mela which was opened by the Maharaja of Burdwan yesterday. A mystery hangs round the conception of the idea and the execution of it. It is well known that the mela opens under Ministerial auspices and the two organisations which boast of their association with Ministers—the Indian Association and the National Liberal League deprecated the 'Charka' movement on grounds of economy. It is no wonder that people look askance at the mela when the erstwhile detractors of the 'Charka' suddenly become its ardent admirers. But I think the motive underlying this sudden love for Swadeshi is to be traced elsewhere. In their frantic efforts to arrest the progress of the non-co-operation movement the Moderates are trying their luck in all conceivable ways. The resolutions passed at the Indian Association and the Liberal League merely provoked derision. The citizen's Protection League professing to be a non-political body was started with the express purpose of counteracting the non-cooperation propaganda but they have now turned their attention to weeding out Water Hyacinth—perhaps an equally impossible task. The Constitutional Club has not been heard of since Mr. P. C. Mitter wailed over the unkind allotment of the Meston Committee. The Indian Association, however, still inspired with the robust optimism of its chief, the Minister of Self Government, have recently circulated a pamphlet inviting opinion and embodying suggestions for the suppression of Congress activities, but realising their position in the estimation of the public among whom they intend to work, they hit upon an idea which they thought might capture the imagination of the people and the 'Swadeshi' mela saw the light of day. In the presence of nearly one hundred and fifty citizens of the London of the East and in the close proximity of a larger number of daily visitors to Wellington Square who remained outside the meeting place, indifferent of the rhetoric and taunts of Sir Surendranath Banerjea, the Maharaja of Burdwan opened the mela in all solemnity. The opening is in progress

PUNJAB MAIL DISASTER.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April, 6.

Further enquiries in connection with the Punjab Mail disaster to-day go to show that Mr. S. K. Mitter, a clerk in the Army Headquarters, Simla, who had his left thigh fractured died of heart failure to-day in Madhupur Hospital. Mr. Linton, conductor-guard of the oll fated Punjab Mail, who returned to Calcutta to-day, stated that he was seated in the fourth carriage from the engine. The Mail was running at full speed at the time of the accident. Just after the accident he realised that the carriages were off the lines. Men in the compartment were tossed about and he felt a sudden jerk. He with other passengers managed to get out of the compartment. He saw five men killed and fourteen wounded.

The Agent to-day has issued a communique which publishes the names and addresses of persons killed and injured in the accident. Seven persons killed are:—Cooper, Driver of the Mail; the first Fireman, Mohamed Razak; the second Fireman whose name was not known; an interclass passenger to Delhi, Chotenglal Narain; the Mail Sorter Ramlachan Sing; another Indian passenger whose name was also unknown; and Mr. S. K. Mitter, Clerk Army Head-quarters, Simla. Seven persons seriously injured were Mr. C. King, Civil Servant, Ambala whose rib was fractured and who was detained in Asansol Railway Hospital; Mrs Rodrigues, nursing sister. Thomson Hospital, Agra, whose forearm was fractured and who proceeded to Agra after medical attendance; Walter Earth, a boy of fifteen whose left ear was severed and who had a cut on his left side of the head and proceeded to Dehra Dun; Luchman Ram, whose right hand was fractured and who proceeded to Giridih; Deb. Shaw Gopiram who had a wound on the left thigh and who proceeded to Karnal; Ram Sahai who had a wound on the forehead and returned to Calcutta, and the Brakesman, A. Razak whose left foot was cut off and was removed to Madhupur Hospital.

Among the fourteen persons who received minor injuries were Mrs. Gall whose foot was sprained and who proceeded to Simla, eight men of the railway mail service and five passengers.

A "POSITIVE" STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 6.

A very careful search was made of the wrecked carriages and it can be positively stated that apart from the engine crew only three persons were killed.

EUROPEAN OFFICERS IN RAJPUTANA.

The "Leader" writes:—

With reference to our remarks in an earlier issue on the Indianisation of the Foreign and Political department a correspondent draws our attention to an opposite process that is going on in the states of Rajputana where during the last two years a number of European officers have been introduced on high salaries in important offices. Jaipur has thus absorbed Sir Charles Cleveland and Sir James Robertson and it is rumoured, he says, that Sir Elliot Colvin is also soon coming. Tonk has taken Captain Webb as Judicial Minister and another officer of the U. P. Police as Chief Minister. Colonel Bonn as Chief Minister in Jhalawar, Colonel MacPherson in Sirohi, several officers in Jodhpur, Mr. E. C. Gibson in Bharatpur and Colonel Henderson in Panna are among the other appointments to important offices mentioned by him. Have the Chiefs concerned been seized by a sudden caprice for European talent? And then there is the old complaint that in almost all cases of minority, European officers are chiefly appointed as administrators and guardians.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

desire of justice for and sympathy with the Moslem elements in the British Empire which has been an additional feature of her policy.

FRONTIER UNIVERSITY.

Your desires regarding a university command my sympathy. I will not lose sight of your wishes for the improvement of the facilities for higher education in this province. These matters, as you know, are hedged about with financial difficulties. At the present time I can only undertake to keep your wants in mind against a time when it may be possible to take practical steps to fulfil them.

VICEROY SPEAKS.

HIS POSITION UNAFFECTED.

GOVERNMENT DESIRE RE-MOSLEM ASPIRATIONS.

Viceroy's camp, Peshawar April, 6.

The following are extracts from His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the address presented by the representatives of the Northwest Frontier Province and the Municipal Committee, Peshwar:—

It is with no common interest that we have seen the great barrier of the frontier hills and the gates outside which the forces of trouble for India have so often gathered, sometimes to be dispersed and sometimes gaining strength to break through and carry rapine and pillage over the face of the land. The menace of the past is not entirely banished. For, the restlessness of the transborder tribes has not yet given places to stable condition or to any permanent promise of lasting peace. And we should be blind to the fact, if we tried to persuade ourselves to the contrary. Vigilance against the forces of disturbance must still be our warchword on the frontier. The difficult problem of the outlying villages of your long frontier line demands a defence, a system which must be elastic, not unduly costly and above all suited to local conditions. With cooperation between different sections of the people themselves and between the people and the Government our difficulties are not incapable of solutions and I am inspired with confidence by the knowledge that the resolution of your leading men and the fortitude of your people are ranged on the side of Government. In our efforts to meet the problem we may also take encouragement from the fact that the conclusion of what I trust may prove a lasting peace with Afghanistan has put a new complextion on some aspects of the Frontier affairs.

FRONTIER REFORMS.

The generous references which you have made to my efforts to ensure the success of the reform scheme and a settlement of the vexed question relating to the Treaty of Sevres have given me a deep gratification. As regards the application of the former to your province it would not be right for me to say anything here. The whole matter is shortly to be considered by a committee whose recommendations will command the most earnest attention. You may lay your views fully and frankly before them.

REVISION OF SEVRES TREAT.

As regards the revision of the Treaty of Sevres I have, as you are aware, let no opportunity pass of placing before His Majesty's Government the demands made by responsible Moslem opinion in India and of urging that the fullest consideration should be given to their sentiments in the settlement of these problems. I should not fail to convey to Mr. Montagu your regret at his resignation and your expressions of appreciation and gratitude for his efforts on behalf of the Moslems of India. My own views have already been publicly stated.

PUBLICATION OF DESPATCH.

I am now fully acquainted with the views of His Majesty's Government upon recent events and I am sure you will be glad to know that no question has arisen between His Majesty's Government and me, as Viceroy, or my Government, regarding the propriety of either my own or Government's action in this or in any respect. Let me say that I take the fullest responsibility for the telegram sent, not only because I am the head of the Government of India but because the proposal originated with me. I have also had it at heart to allay, by open statement of our action, wherever this was practicable, any misgivings which Moslems in India may have felt as to the steps taken to bring their views to notice in the proper quarter. The sole object my Government had in view in desiring to publish the telegram was to acquaint those interested in India with the action taken by the Government of India. But inasmuch as I fully appreciated that the publication might affect the international Conference I questioned the assent of His Majesty's Government. Here again no question has arisen between us regarding this action. His Majesty's Government have declared that not only was my Government entitled to keep them in England acquainted with Moslem sentiments and to impress them as forcibly as we could but also that my Government acted with constitutional propriety in requesting His Majesty's Government's assent to the publication and that through the proper channel of communication of the Secretary of State.

GOVERNMENT DESIRE.

My Government's desire was to obtain consideration of Indian Moslem aspiration and fulfilment in so far as they were considered just, equitable and reasonable. His Majesty's Government have made it clear that Mr. Montagu's resignation has not affected their policy either in regard to the Treaty of peace or to the reforms or otherwise. They have already stated that they will not fail to give due weight and full consideration to the representations made by the Moslems of India, in so far as these are compatible with justice and their obligations to their allies and other nations. I trust that the difficult question is now approaching a solution and that peace in the Near East may soon be brought about. I am confident that when the final history of these negotiations comes to be written its pages will leave no doubt that Great Britain has been guided by that

(Continued in Col. 5.)

"DISASTERS IN THE EAST"

DUE TO "OBSTINATE IGNORANCE" OF PREMIER.

THE ONE "CONSISTENCY" OF CABINET.

Col. Aubrey Herbert, M. P., writes the following to "the Times" of 11th March:—

My question last night in the House of Commons was the occasion of the announcement of the resignation of Mr. Montagu. This announcement was greeted by a section of the House of Commons with continuous cheers. These gentlemen appeared to believe that they had gained a victory by the resignation of a Cabinet Minister who has fought for the Moslems of the Empire, who fought for us in the war. I did not wish to add to the difficulties of the Leader of the House, and therefore, on consideration, I did not press for leave to adjourn the House.

Until to-day, in common with many other people, I have believed that the wilful and obstinate ignorance of the Prime Minister was responsible for our disasters in the East, but after last night the House of Commons, or a large section of it, must take its fair share of responsibility. When the British House of Commons has lost its Imperial instinct, and ostentatiously cheers the fall of a Minister who has championed the cause of men who have been the most loyal of the Empire until the present Government came into power, then we are surely in danger of forfeiting that position which our Imperial sense has given us in the past.

We are not one nation. We are a collection of nations. Our strength is in our tolerance, in our freedom from prejudice, in our readiness to sympathize with the points of view of other nationalities. If this House of Commons is so narrow that it does not realize this elementary fact, then the sooner it is swept away the better for the Empire and the country.

This section of the House of Commons has, apparently, never realized that Mr. Lloyd George, in his famous speech of January 5, 1918, gave a pledge, which he subsequently reaffirmed in the House of Commons, that we were "not fighting to deprive Turkey of its capital, or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race." It was after the war had been won that he broke this pledge by sending the Greeks to Smyrna and by giving Thrace to M. Venizelos. It is this breach of faith which is the contributing source of much of the trouble in India, and it is Mr. Lloyd George, and not Mr. Montagu, who is the cause of this.

The House of Commons rejoices in the fact that Mr. Montagu, whose advice has not been taken, has gone. Would it cheer as loudly if it were informed that Sir Basil Zaharoff's Council remains, and he will assuredly advise the Prime Minister to pursue a policy of supporting the Greeks, whose interests are not identical with our own? The truth surely is that the servants of the present Government are driven to desperate measures to save us in the East from the consequences of Mr. Lloyd George's policy. It is a matter of common knowledge that Lord Allenby would not carry out the policy of H. M. Government, and preferred resignation. It appears probable that his resignation would have been accepted if the Government had felt itself strong enough to do so. Mr. Montagu's publication of the views of the Government of India, which were already known (and with which, if I may say so humbly, I do not happen to be in agreement), may have been first cousin to Lord Allenby's action. When one has a Government that brings unprecedented misfortunes upon the unfortunate people whose affairs it maladministers there will naturally follow unprecedented remedies.

The British Government has been repeatedly advised by representatives of British commerce, by its own chief soldiers and sailors, by travellers like Lord Northcliffe, and by the Government of India that their Eastern policy must end in disaster—and the Government has persevered. To alienate the peoples of the East, Christian and Moslem, has been their one consistency. The Parliament of George III. persevere in its policy in spite of all remonstrances. It led to ruin and the loss of the American Colonies. If ghosts ever return to the House of Commons the ghosts of that Parliament should find a congenial atmosphere in Westminster to-day.

BELGAUM GAGGED.

NOTICES ON NATIONAL WORKERS.

(Associated Press.)

BELGAUM, April 6.

Mr. Macgregor, District Magistrate, Belgaum, has served notices to-day on the District Congress Committee, Tarun Bharat Samaj, Shanta Durga Press, Messrs. Belvi, Karguppikar, Tandulkar, Secretaries of the Congress Committee, Messrs. Mahomed Hussen and Jated Beg, Secretaries, Khilafat Committee, Messrs. Ajrekar and Moulvi Kutbuddin, Presidents of the Congress and Khilafat Committees, Messrs. Koppal and Thakur, Volunteer Captains, and Messrs. Yalgi, Mordekar, and several others under section 144 prohibiting all meetings and speeches, issuing handbills, giving notices and doing all such other things with the object of inducing people to observe *Hartal* on the 13th inst. The order is to remain in force for one month. Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Editor, "Maratha," who arrived here this morning to deliver a speech on the National week, was also served with a similar notice.

PALPABLE EVASIONS.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR'S STATEMENT.

The following statement by Mr. Rajagopalachariar appears in "Young India" of Thursday last:—

Judge Broomfield said to Mahatmaji when he stood before him as prisoner: "It will be impossible to ignore the fact that you are in a different catagory from any person I have ever tried or am likely to have to try. It would be impossible to ignore the fact that in the eyes of millions of your countrymen, you are a great patriot and a great leader. Even those who differ from you in politics look upon you as a man of high ideals and of noble and of even saintly life."

These beautiful words falling from the lips of an apparent enemy led India to rest in the belief that despite the exigencies of warfare, the soul in man had triumphed over the brute and that the officers to whom Mahatmaji's body was to be entrusted according to the sentence would realise their privilege. We believed that the Superintendent and the Jailor of the prison that was to hold Mahatmaji within its walls would feel proud of this great charge and carry out the punishment not in a spirit of revenge or pettiness, but in a noble spirit. We had reason to hope that the punishment that was voluntarily sought and accepted by Mahatmaji in double atonement of the sins of our rulers as well as all the crimes of the people who had misused the strength to which he had opened their eyes, would be carried out in a spirit of worship and not that of the Jail Manual.

But our hopes have received a rude shock. Devadas, Mahatmaji's youngest son, and I, who were at our respective posts of duty and therefore, had not the privilege of being present during the great trial, went to Poona on the 1st of April and applied to see Mahatmaji in accordance with the rules as to interviews of prisoners. In a few minutes as we were at the gate looking through the bars, my heart leapt as I saw the old and familiar source of inspiration and joy. The frail form a clad in a single loin-cloth jumped into the Gate Passage from inside through the wicket door. He was immediately led up the stairs into the Superintendent's Office Room and we were called in. As was right and proper according to the code of official dignities and prestige, the Prison King, the Superintendent, was in his throne; and the prisoner was kept standing all the time during our talk, which on account of the Superintendent's justification and explanations and the Jailor's interruptions, took longer than we had expected.

WHAT WE SAW.

We had a peep into the truth, and it was disappointing in the extreme. The curse of vulgarity and ignorance rendered ugly what otherwise would have been the most beautiful thing in the world. We saw at once that the Superintendent and the Jailor of Yervada had failed to realise their great opportunity. They had not the eyes to see what the cultured Judge of Ahmedabad had seen. They did not see that they were honoured with the privilege of being custodians of a man greater than the Kaisar, greater than Napoleon of St. Helena, greater than the biggest prisoners of war, a man of world-value, one whose fellows in history and companions in Heaven will be Buddha, Socrates and Jesus and others of that class. Mahatmaji's jailors cannot claim the ignorance which had blinded the persecutors of Jesus or Socrates, for times have so far changed that even during the lifetime of the great Indian seer, his worst enemies have understood and explained to the world his purity of purpose and his greatness. The crime of the people to whose charge an indifferent government has entrusted him is all the greater. Food Mahatmaji has. The little bread and goat's milk his body wants is no doubt given to him. They give him also two oranges a day as it was notorious he lived mainly on fruit. They may even improve the quantity and quality when they learn by and by what he was all these years used to. They have not given him his own bed, but make him sleep on regulation jail blankets without a pillow. We will presume they will now give him even a pillow. His solitary cell has ventilators. He can use the verandah during day time, though at nights he has to sleep in the little space locked in with a commode. The food, air and water that the animal functions of his body require, he no doubt has, or they will soon be supplemented adequately. Even otherwise, the body will adjust itself after perhaps some trouble to the conditions laid down. But what grieves us is that we saw indifference and blindness where we had believed there would be full recognition of their great duty. The human soul is not recognised by the jail code. But we had expected Government would not leave it in this case to the poor jail officials to find out their duties towards their great prisoner from the articles in the Jail Manual.

We know that Jail single-cells are constructed for condemned murderers and recalcitrant and dangerous felons. But if necessary, it is not too much for a great and powerful Government to build a fresh to find suitable prison accommodation for one whose life and self-inflicted punishment are things standing in a category apart altogether from the Jail Manual. All prisoners should be locked in at night; but, surely, Government ought to be able to find a verandah for Mahatmaji to sleep in as he has been all through doing after his pleurisy, barred and locked if they think it necessary to prevent his escape! He is asked to petition and obtain orders from Government to have even his own religious books. He is not given such human companionship as even ordinary prisoners have. Such simple imprisonment is indeed worse than hard labour.

The whole story is sad and disappointing. But what is the thing to be remembered? Our great leader's indomitable spirit cannot be broken by such or even worse treatment. About that all may be certain. But it is a severe test of our strength and our faith. Anger would be a fatal outlet for the resentment which the nation must feel at Government's indifference and pettiness. Restraint at all cost must be our watchword now. Otherwise, the great sacrifice would indeed be fruitless.

A grim determination to clothe India in white Khadi and silently organise the nation into a disciplined army of Non-violence is the only worthy form which our great resentment should take.

GOVERNMENT CONTRADICTIONS.

I have just been shown the note issued by the Director of Information, Bombay:—

It was stated distinctly by me that goat's milk and bread were given. I stated also that he had two oranges a day (which is insufficient in quantity but I avoided this aspect of the matter). Mr. Gandhi does not take tea. There must be some mistake here, which is, however, im material now. As for the raisins, I repeat what I have already stated that the Superintendent noted the request only at the interview and said he would give them.

"It is untrue to say that he is locked in at night.....; the sleeping cell he is allowed to keep open at night."

I assure the public that Mr. Gandhi was locked in at night and that the cell in which he slept was *not* allowed to be kept open at night *till the time of my interview.*

CLEVER EVASIONS.

The Superintendent and Jailor discussed this matter with me at some length and so, there can be no mistake about it. I shall be glad if Government since then have allowed Mr. Gandhi to sleep in the verandah as he has been accustomed to for so long, and which I believe is necessary for his health. But the Director of Information, if he gave dates, would have to admit that this was done only after my interview. The evasion is perfect. "It *is* untrue to say that he *is* locked in at night," perhaps now but it was quite *true* upto the 1st of April when I saw him.

"He has separate quarters of his own."

Here also it is a clever evasion to make the privation of human intercourse look like a privilege. Is Mr. Shankerlal Banker who was sentenced with Mr. Gandhi allowed to see or live and sleep with him, or any other prisoner for that matter? Let the Government make it clear that Mr. Gandhi is not compelled to suffer absolute seclusion.

"Half the yard is reserved for him to exercise."

Here too it is a reservation, not a limitation!

"Mr. Gandhi has not asked for any newspapers."

This is truly a wonderful statement to make. The superintendent and Jailor were both particularly persistent in refusing all private books, even though they may be purely religious and as for newspapers, none was allowed." Here too the Director evades dates.

"A pillow in addition to the usual bedding was supplied when it was asked for."

Note the double evasion here. When was the pillow given? Had he one during the ten days he was in Yervada Jail till I saw him? Did not the Superintendent raise objections even during my interview, when I expressed painful surprise at their having allowed no pillows? Again, what "usual bedding"? Is it Mr. Gandhi's own bedding which a prisoner undergoing simple imprisonment is according to my understanding of even Jail code entitled to? The Director evades this question.

"A Commode for use at night, etc."

When? After my interview, but the Director's note is silent. The Director's note is silent again as to interviews and letters. It is desirable that this matter as well as that of the enforced seclusion from all fellow prisoners, are all made clear without evasion or equivocation. We have all no doubt that Mr. Gandhi will express himself "completely satisfied" with any treatment; but this does not in his case absolve a civilised Government from its duties. It is true that Mr. Gandhi told me that he did not want his prison-life to be discussed in the papers. But I told him he should trust my judgment in the matter. I consider it my duty to state the truth in a matter of such public importance and could not find my way to suppress or evade. It may not be easy hereafter to obtain interviews or correct information and we may have to rely on such evasions as I see the Director of Information of Bombay has been guilty of (and he adds insult to injury by charging me with having made misleading and untrue statements).

Treatment such as I found after thorough cross-examination of Mr. Gandhi as well as of the Superintendent and the Jailor, has given us an insight into the spirit of the whole thing. Details do not matter. Subsequent mending in this or that trifle is not what we are concerned about. The evasive note issued in reply to my statements and the bold charge of untruth on the top of it do not improve the position.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR.

"In this connection, we might inform our readers that only to-day the copies of the "Navjivan" and the "Young India" which were sent by our office to Mr. Gandhi have been returned to us marked "not accepted."

Manager, "Y. I."

MAHATMA'S ARREST.

"TIMES" OUTBURST.

The Government of India, it is announced, have arrested Gandhi. The arrest was expected yesterday in the locality of Ajmere. In deciding to arrest him, the Government of India, albeit tardily, have done well; but when the antecedents of the arrest, or of the decision to make the arrest, are fully known, they will be seen to constitute a formidable multitude. In that muddle the publication of the message that led to the removal of Mr. Montagu from office may figure as the penultimate stage. It is now clear that the Government of India desired to give public proof of their solicitude for Mahomedan religious susceptibilities before arresting a dangerous firebrand whose propaganda had enlisted much Moslem as well as Hindu support. They may therefore have thought it urgent that their telegram to Mr. Montagu should be published in India and at home before the arrest was made.

However responsibility for this series of blunders and weaknesses may ultimately be assessed, it is clear that the true cause of the mischief has lain less in India than at home. The British Government have been halting, uncertain, and incoherent. They have faced no question of policy on its merits, but have always kept an eye upon eventual electoral prospects. Since their chief aim was to assure their own continued existence, in an idyllic "national" Coalition, they evaded fundamental issues and toyed with expedients. They must have known how grave the position in India was becoming, but they suffered Mr. Montagu to act in semi-independence, and took refuge in palliatives where resolute measures were needed. The unanimous rejection by the Delhi Assembly of a motion for the release of the notorious Ali brothers after Sir William Vincent's speech shews the effect which firm handling of a question can produce. We are glad also to note the renewed arrest and punishment of Lajpat Rai, who ought never to have been released. Whatever disturbances the arrest and punishment of Gandhi may entail, they should be faced with determination, for only in this spirit can the crisis be overcome. As soon as the masses of India feel that we are determined to rule, many dangers will disappear. But the first postulate of real improvement is that we should have a homogeneous and reliable Government at home.—"Times."

VIOLATION OF ALCOHOLIC LAWS.

ALIENS TO BE DEPORTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April, 6.

(Washington.)—After a bitter debate the House of Representatives passed the bill providing for the deportation of aliens convicted of violations of the narcotic and alcoholic prohibition laws.

DOMINIONS PATENT OFFICES CONFERENCES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April, 6.

The Association of the British Chamber of Commerce has welcomed the proposal for a conference of representatives of the Dominions Patent Offices to consider the practicability of instituting the system of granting patents, which would be available throughout the British Empire.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION TO SOLOMON ISLANDS

LORD LEVERHULME'S CRITICISM OF PROHIBITION

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 6.

Lord Leverhulme, presiding at the annual meeting of Lever Bros., condemned Government and the India Office for their refusal to permit immigration of Hindus to Solomon Islands, where the company is able to provide employment for a trial period under strict Governmental supervision.

COTTON WAGE DISPUTE.

CONFERENCE OF EMPLOYERS & OPERATIVES

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April, 6.

The Negotiating Committee of nine employers and nine cotton operatives, with the exception of cardroom representatives, met in Manchester, yesterday, and discussed the employers' demand for the wage reduction of six shillings in the pound. The Conference adjourned until to-day.

It is understood that the employers refused to modify the demand and the operatives were unable to submit an alternative offer.

INSOLVENCY OF COUNTESS DEMORETTI.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 6.

In the Bankruptcy Court, the examination of Countess Demoretti has been concluded. She stated that she had patented a process in Ceylon for extracting oil from cocoanuts. She had spent a considerable sum on its development, but, having failed to obtain financial assistance in England to exploit the process, she had sold the rights for £400 sterling. The statement of her affairs shewed one unsecured liability of £361 sterling, and no assets.

RECOVERY OF BETTING LOSSES.

JUSTICE ASTBURY'S DECISION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April, 6.

Justice Astbury has decided that the trustee in bankruptcy is able to recover from the Brighton bookmaker £955, paid by a cheque by the bankrupt to meet the betting losses. The action was by one of the five trustees who by desire regarded it as test case. Justice Astbury said an ordinary litigant was entitled to judgment under the Lords' decidion in the case of Sutter versus Briggs, but the plaintiff as court officer was subject to the discretion of courts. It would be disastrous to the administration of justice if the courts allowed their officers to transgress the elementary principles of fair and honest dealing, and there was no provision in the Bankruptcy Act entitling Trustees to rob bookmakers. He, therefore, ordered the proceedings to be stayed and granted leave to appeal.

SOLIDARITY OF MOSLEM PEOPLES.

EGYPTIAN ANXIETY FOR RESTORATION OF TURKEY.

The Cairo correspondent of "The Times" writing on 13th March says:—

Careful inquiry and observation show that the relative isolation which before the war existed between the various peoples of the Near and Middle East has now been succeeded by a strong feeling of solidarity. Developments in India, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, and Turkey have, indeed, for some time past all been followed with very keen interest here, and so far as Turkey in particular is concerned the racial religious bond which in the past linked Egypt with Constantinople is today as strong as ever.

Egyptians may rejoice over the removal of the Turkish suzerainty, because it has enabled them to gain independence and the status of a Sovereign State, but in spite of all they have suffered in the past at the hands of Constantinople they still show deep attachment to Turkey by a likely concern for the maintenance of her position as a State and the retention of the Caliphate by Constantinople. It is no exaggeration to say that the question of the future of Turkey and the Caliphate is one of supreme importance, not only to the Egyptian masses, but also to a large section of the Egyptian classes, taking, in many instances, precedence in their minds over the Egyptian question itself.

While our past mistakes in this country may have been responsible for the anti-British feeling in Egypt, an important factor under-lying that feeling and creating a suspicious attitude towards all our concessions has undoubtedly been, and still is, the impression that Great Britain is doing her best to disrupt Turkey and transfer the Caliphate from the House of Othman. Certain Continental agencies and newspapers have contributed largely to establish this impression by laying stress on the amount of assistance we gave in the past to the King of the Hejaz, who is known to aspire to the Caliphate, and by sedulously spreading statements to the effect that we have subsidized the Greeks against the Nationalist Turks. These agencies and newspapers have undoubtedly harmed us enormously throughout the Moslem world, where the idea that we are bent on destroying Turkey is now firmly established.

While instructed opinion appears to consider the arrest of Mr. Gandhi as having been quite justified and believes that the absence of any troubles in India as its direct consequence will not be without a salutary effect in Egypt, it is convinced that a settlement of the Turkish question which would show Great Britain once again in her old part as the friend of Turkey would materially help matters here, and produce a greater measure of pacification of spirits and acceptance of our policy than any further concessions in the domain of the Egyptian question.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on February 16 Sir Charles Yate asked the Secretary of State for India on Thursday whether his attention had been drawn to the statement in the Indian Press that the sentence of a year's rigorous imprisonment, with a fine of 145 rupees inflicted on Lala Lajpat Rai on 8th January had been remitted altogether by the Punjab Government and that the latter had announced their intention of taking steps to examine the legality of the further sentence of six months' detention with a fine of 500 rupees, passed on Lala Lajpat Rai under the Seditious Meeting Act on the same date and what justification had been shown for this interference with the law of the land?

Mr. Montagu.—The sentence under the Indian Penal Code was one of imprisonment only, under Section 145 of the Code. No fine was imposed. That sentence was remitted by the Punjab Government because it considered that in effect the offence for which it was passed was indistinguishable from the offence under the Seditious Meetings Act. One conviction was for holding a prohibited meeting and the other for continuing to hold it after the order had been given for it to disperse. Two punishments for one offence were not justified. The sentence under the Seditious Meetings Act was afterwards remitted by the same Government, because on the facts being examined by the legal adviser of the Government of India they were of opinion that the meeting could not be called a public meeting. Lala Lajpat Rai was therefore released; but he was re-arrested on a charge under Section 17 of Act No. XIV of 1908, to the effect that as President of the Provincial Congress Committee, he had signed a manifesto published in the Lahore papers inviting persons to enrol themselves in the National Volunteers' Associations, which had been proclaimed an unlawful association.

Colonel Wedgwood.—Is not the net result of this that Lala Lajpat Rai will be kept in prison longer than he would be otherwise?

Mr. Montagu.—I do not know, but he will undergo the sentence passed upon him for the offence committed.

Rear-Admiral Sir R. Hall.—Has this man any connection of or is he the same man as one of the same name whose operations in America were so well known during the War?

Mr. Montagu.—I think the hon. and gallant member is referring to the same person.

RECORD WEEK AT BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 6.

Bankers' Clearing House clearings for the week constitute a record of £960 millions sterling. The previous record was in January, namely, £918 millions.

Opinions of the Day.

Near East "Peace."

"Searchlight."—The British Foreign Office has been consistent in one direction, apart from the earnestness displayed by it in consolidating and justifying its share of the war booty—in the direction of bolstering up the claims of the Greeks whose instruction in Turkish land at the instance of England has not a vestige of sanction about it. It is this Pro-Greek policy—about which now there can be no doubt, if ever there was any, after Mr. Montagu's authoritative declaration—which has formed the sinister background of British refusal to see not only what all canons of equity and justice demanded but their own interest. The sinister figure of Sir Basil Zaharoff, hovering behind the manifestations of the Premier's Pro-Greek policy, has had a solid setting in the whole sordid affair of broken pledges and tortuous diplomacy. . . . But while the grudging restorations to Turkey hedged round by cuts and restorations are to be compensated by holding the pistol to her face her economic vassalage perpetuated by the ratification of the capitulation scheme, Greeks are to be compensated "for the sacrifices which they accepted in war time for the cause of the Allies." Who can say after this that the British statesmen are not grateful, to the extent of violating their pledged word and what is more translating their gratitude at the expense of another's properties. Far better that all this rhodomontade about rights of nations and the principles said to have been vindicated by the war were once for all relegated to the lumber-room of used-up materials which have outlived their utility and the truth came to light that as victors the Allied are out to have their booty in one form or other, either under the hackneyed euphemism of mandates or under other devices calculated to keep their influence stronger. The helpful feature about the proposals is the intimation that the proposals are in the nature of tentative suggestions and are not an ultimatum. One can but hope that the Kemalists will induce the Allies to a "juster" frame of mind or else the chances of an abiding settlement of the Near East issues are far from bright.

Living on Borrowed Money.

"Hindu."—The Indian public fully realise the need for an up-to-date loan policy, but they cannot forget that the mere dumping of the London market with Indian securities can do only irreparable harm and no good. While few will cavil at loans raised economically and spent on good, paying purposes, none can approve of a policy of recklessly piling up debt on debt, simply, on the ultimate analysis, to meet revenue deficit. Such a policy stands self-condemned and must be resisted. That a policy almost approaching it has been followed in recent years by the Government will be amply clear to any student who has studied the growth of Indian public debt in the last five years and more. The ordinary debt of India, which is the term officially used for non-productive debt, stood at only Rs. 3,3 crores in 1915. In 1917 it increased by 7.5 crores. Since that year, the Government has adopted a policy of reckless borrowing. Since then it is that they devised means for short-term as well as long-term borrowing. Our ordinary debt alone stood at 133.3 crores in 1918—a sudden jump from the 10.5 crores of 1917. In the year following, there was a fall in our ordinary debt, but the fall was slight, being not more than a little over three crores. In 1920, there was a greater decrease, the figure standing at 119.7 crores. There has been no decrease since then. On the other hand, large increases have been effected in 1921 and again this year. How can this process of living on borrowed money be tolerated?

RECONSTITUTION OF MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 6.

Hon. Mr. Patro, the Minister for Education, will shortly take up the question of the reconstitution of the University of Madras and legislation will be introduced to carry out such recommendations of the Sadler Committee as are found suitable to Madras conditions. The proposed legislation, it is stated, will be in the direction of making the University more largely elective on the lines of some later Universities.

RUBBER COMMITTEE REPORT.

NO PROSPECT OF EARLY SETTLEMENT.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 5.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question with regard to the report of the Colonial Officer Rubber Committee and negotiations with the Dutch Indian Government, Mr. Churchill to-day said that he was not in a position to make a statement at present as the negotiations were still proceeding. He was unable to hold out prospects of an early agreement.

AIR FORCE STAFF COLLEGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 5.

Sir John Salmond, on behalf of Air-Marshal Trenchard, has opened the Royal Air Force Staff College at Andover. Air-Commodore Brooke Popham has been appointed Commandant of the Staff College.

THEATRE AND CINEMA.

On Friday evening Mr. Wolseley Charle's clever musical company "The Scamps" bid farewell to Bombay. These "Scamp" farewell programme should be a very merry one. The party leave for England by the s.s. "Caledonia" on Saturday and the thoughts of leaving behind the warm atmosphere usually to be found so closely allied to the months of April and May in this country will undoubtedly become an incentive for unrestricted gaiety.

During their short season at the Excelsior Theatre many excellent programmes have been presented and we are very much afraid we shall miss. The Scamps. A good company when it departs from Bombay is particularly missed, at all events our theatre patrons will certainly bear in mind that at some near future date Mr. Wolseley Charles will return to India with a new combination of players. We personally should very much like to see the return of the present combination, and in suggesting, we trust Mr. Charles will be fortunate in retaining most, if not all of the clever people who have entertained us so famously during the past few weeks. We shall be voicing the opinion of the great majority of our Theatre-goers. We wish "the Scamps" "bon voyage."

* * * *

On Saturday evening next the Bombay Amieture Dramat Society present the world famous Gilbert and Sullivan Opera "The Mikado".

The Opera will be produced by Mr. James McGrath and the Bombay Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Edward Behr will on this occasion occupy the musicians chairo below the footlights.

* * * *

The Mikado of Japan will be played by Mr. R. E. Mackenzie. Manki Poo will be played by Mr. James McGrath. The Lord High Executioner of Titipw, Ko. Ko. by Mr. Moreton-Scales, Pooh Bah by Mr. James Docherty. Pish-Tush by Mr. A. H. Chilton. Yum Yum by Mrs. James McGrath. Peti-Sing by Miss J. Hartely. Peep-Bo by Mrs. E. M. Bowers and Katisha by Mrs. C. M. Flanders.

* * * *

This interesting production of "The Mikado" should prove an immense success. There should be no question as regards the adequate support given by the orchestra on this occasion, an all important point where the success of amateur musical enterprises are concerned. The cast also has been well chosen in fact the whole production being in the able hands of Mr. James McGrath should without a doubt prove to be a fitting, popular and successful wind-up to Bombay's present theatrical season.

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On April 15th Kaai's Royal Hawaiian Troubadours made their first appearance at the Excelsior. The company hails from that much popularised island in the Pacific, Honolulu and their forthcoming visit to Bombay should prove a unique one if nothing else.

* * *

At the numerous cinemas in Bombay many excellent programmes of popular photo plays are to be found. Film serials continue to prove very popular attractions as also the inclusion of one or two variety performers in the programme at several of the more enterprising picture houses Unfortunately the scarcity of competent pianists is still perceptible at many of Bombay's otherwise attractive Cinemas, a remedy for which at the moment we are not in a position to suggest unless to advise the omission of the pianist when below the standard. We are sorry but we are not of the opinion that "half a picture palace pianist is better than none.

Our peon however is of the opinion that in cases of this kind when the possibility of obtaining a successful pianist is rather remote a Pydhonie band could be engaged pro tem.

* * * *

The West-End Cinema are showing this week an excellent super-drama "The Witch Woman" featuring Ethel Clayton and Frank Mayo in a dual role. Also a Fatty Arbuckle Comedy "The Desert Hero."

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At the Globe Cinema we have the world's greatest handcuff-king Houdini starring in the sensational drama "The Terror Island."

* * * *

The Imperial present that famous American character actor Frank Keena in "The False Code" Pathe Gazette containing latest filmed topies will also be shown.

* * * *

"Vanishing Trails" the popular serial continues to attract picture goers at the Majestic Cinema. By the way the final instalment is being presented during this week.

* * * *

Nick Winter the great film detective is appearing in "the Chops of the Vice" at The Empress. Other excellent films are also billed for the week.

* * * *

At the Empire that delightful film actress Norma Talmadge is to be seen in "The Isle of Conquest" a beautifully produced photo-play in which Moma Talmadge plays a very charming role. Lovers of beautiful film productions should make a point of visiting The Empire this week. The Royal wedding will be shown on The Pathe Gazette.

* * * *

The Excelsior present a woman's daring, featuring Winifred Greenwood and Edward Coxen.

* * * *

"Star" Cinema patrons, and visitors are advised not to loose sight of the fact that a very special Easter attraction "The Redemption" of Mary Magdalene is billed for next week. An evening spent at the "Star" is always in our opinion an evening well spent. The picture programme is the best that can be obtained and the musical arrangements are far superior to other picture houses situated outside the Fort.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, April 6.

H. E. the Viceroy, while at Peshawar granted interviews to the following persons Mr. Bolton, Revenue Commissioner, Colonel Ramsay, Political Agent, Malakand, Nawab Ahmed Nawab Khan Saddozai of Dera, Nawab Habibullah Khan, Nawab Sir Sehibzada Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Khan Bahadur Nawab Mahammad Ozzam Khan, Nawab Dost Mahammad Khan, Rai Bahadur Lehna Singh, Khan Sahib Saaduddin Khan, Arbab Muhammad Akram Khan, Rai Bahadur Karim Chand, Khan Bahadur Abdullah Khan, Khan Bahadur Saudullah, Khan Bahadur Haji Karim Baksh and Rai Bahadur Harji Mal.

Consumption

Proofs of cures submitted to leading papers.

REV. G. R. WALTERS

M.A., T. C. D.

LUCKNOW.

CONGRESS WORKERS AND KHADDAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—During the ensuing "Satyagrah Week" an active propaganda of distributing Khadi should be carried on all over the country. Processions of ladies and children wearing Khadi, and carrying the three-coloured flag of unity, equality and fraternity, be arranged in every town and village. In every street there must be men and women selling Khadi, and exchanging Khadi clothes for foreign clothes. Till the wearing of Khadi is not made common and fashionable, it must be understood that the propaganda for Khaddar is lacking in organization and influence. If the educated and the men of means feel ashamed of being seen in foreign clothes the masses, will feel likewise, as the actions of the upper classes are reflected in the masses.

Khadi must be sold at cost price, or even at a small loss, by the Congress. There are many rich men who are desirous of giving "Vastradan" to the poor. Ask them to distribute Khaddar, and make arrangements to supply them cheaply. Any financial loss will be compensated for by moral and material gain in economic independence.

If in the "Satyagrah Week," the Congress leaders fail to get a crore members for the Congress or fail to sell off all Khaddar ready on hand, or fail to collect a large amount for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, they must revise their methods of work at once. Some people who shout "Mahatma-Gandhiki-jai" seem to think "Apneko kutchh karna nahin hay. Gandhi sub karego." But this sort of attitude must change. Mahatma Gandhis absence from amongst us must make it possible for millions to show that they are his true followers and this could only be proved by all donning Khadi irrespective of caste, creed, sex or age.

Will the Congress leaders, workers and volunteers, men, women, young and old, rise to the occasion, and make that week, a week of work and sacrifice, a week of determination and peaceful organization to win Swaraj? I am sure the sons and daughters of India will not forget that for their freedom their revered leaders are now in jail. With them there are about twenty thousand others rotting in jail. Every moment that passes without liberating them leaves behind a woeful, sinful neglect of our duty to the Motherland. If you adore your leaders you cannot enjoy life when they are in jail. If you love pour country you cannot neglect your duty. If you are for freedom, you canot swerve from the right action.—Yours, etc.,

ROY SAMPAT.

Bombay, April 4.

CHRISTIANITY IN U. S.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There are, I have no hesitation to say, fewer differences, fewer conflicts in the denominations of Hinduism, than exist amidst the contending followers of Christ. I was recently told by two young exasperated Christians that there are no less than thirty-six separate groups—each blaming the other. But none lacks the daring audacity to heap on Hinduism a mountain of superstition.

The latest efforts made here in amalgamating all the various denominations into one common church have palpably failed. Each one in the name of Christ is stubborn and unyielding.

I am not a born Christian. I am no more a Christian than in my love for the historic Christ, who loved the poor. But to me there is a living real and personal Christ in Gandhiji. It is man's insanity to disregard the saint while alive, but canonize him when he has passed away. What religion is higher than Gandhi's? It is the quint-essence of all true religions.

There are a very few people like Dr. Holmes of New York—whose sermon on Gandhi is becoming familiar to Hindus all over. The reverend pastor characterized Gandhi—as "a sage and saint, and Christ-like." But few are the Christians who have ever heard the name of Gandhi as saint; for English propaganda is striving hard to describe him as "a revolutionary, a destroyer of western civilization, a fanatic cherishing, a hatred for white people. Statements to this effect have often silently passed on into public minds—through the Press and platform. The Missionaries from India are the most enthusiastic workers in this movement.

There is inconceivable amount of work to be done amidst the ranks of the toiling masses—in the West even in advanced America. They are equally ignorant of the world—equally illiterate—nearly—grievously destitute of an elevating religion. Who can deny that religion is the urgent need of the American worker? Who can gainsay that religion is the last necessity of our millions? There must certainly be something beyond this seeming charity, generosity and humanity, which the Missionary takes to India.—Yours, etc.,

VINAYAK PADSIDRI.

Detroit, Mich. U. S. A.

INDIANS IN PERSIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Large numbers of workers of all classes skilled and unskilled, are brought as fast as the steamers and trains will carry them, without the slightest care being given to their accommodation on board the ships causing untold suffering on the way. From Mohammerah batches of men are sent up to the Oil Fields in steamers in open deck, though second class passengers, to suffer in the biting cold and chill weather of the cruel Persian winter. No representative of the Company meets the passengers to look to their wants nor any one speaking Persian guides them. The arrangement is extremely poor and the greatest hardship is felt by the lower ranks whose voices are but several cries in the wilderness. First of all they are not given any accommodation in such a dreary place as this, and even if any is given it is without latrine, without cookhouse. All representations to set right this state of affairs have proved futile and culminates in this last but unavoidable course being taken to mitigate the several sufferings enumerated herein, which is commended to the attention of the Labour leaders in India.

There is no certainty of the working hours which are sometimes as long as 10 and 12 hours in a day in all weathers and the general condition of labour is made extremely humiliating, inasmuch as time cards are demanded even from the superior Indian personnel as though they are several daily labourers.

The treatment meted out to the Indian workmen is on the whole very bad and quite unbecoming.

The medical attendance though it be free is all a sham, the patients simply taken to hospital and without careful examination sent about their business. Even in serious cases of abdominal complaints patients were told to buy "Enos" Fruit Salt selling in the provision stores of the Company at their own cost. The treatment is sadly lacking in sympathy and everything is looked on with suspicion. Nothing is done to look to their wants.

Living accommodation provided is inadequate and large numbers of people are huddled together in small rooms incompletely furnished, by way of furniture and lights. People have got to go without even bedsteads making it necessary to sleep on the floor; if there are chairs, tables, are not available, and even if available not issued, being reserved for the British. Such is the case with all articles of outfits, and provisions and other stores, the Indians only getting the remnants, if any. All this is still on payment. No local shops also can come to our rescue in our sad despair, for none is existing in these parts of Persia, and we have entirely to depend upon the Company's stores.

Prices rule high and are on the increase daily, thus making it impossible to command even the common necessaries of life, out of the meagre pay given to Indians. While engaging them in India bright prospects are held out which dwindle into insignificance on nearer view. The so-called high pay they think they give is almost taken back by the Company for supplying a few necessaries of life. The paltry pay is quite inadequate even to make both ends meet, much less for the support of their dependents in India. No heed is paid to skilled workmen and merit goes unrecognized, contracts being made all in their favour.

The foregoing is a true picture of the state of affairs of Indian workers in these parts and deserves a close scrutiny to improve the miserable condition and would pay amply the time and trouble of Mr. C. F. Andrews, the Saviour of Indian labourers all over the world and of whose cause he is a staunch advocate, to pay an early visit. The labouring hundreds would be immensely grateful to him to see their champion in their midst in these critical times.—Yours, etc.

A SUFFERER.

THE MATRIC EXAMINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was that veteran educationist, Mr. E. D. Talati, who reminded me of the fact that nearly all the boys' schools in Ahmedabad work in the morning only, during the excessively hot month of April.

And yet the Joint Board selected the latter part of the month of April for the School-Leaving Certificate Examination! I wonder why. If the idea is to give more time to the students to prepare themselves, especially because the course in English Prose Selections is very long, the least said the better. The remedy lay in shortening that abominably long course by omitting some of those abominably stupid selections. I suppose, according to the reasoning of some members of the Board, if the course had been still longer, students would have had to "fag" at English Prose in the month of May with the thermometer reading over a hundred and umpteen degrees, in the shade! And what about those poor, dumb creatures—the examiners? They would get a nice little dose of it too. If this is not cruelty to animals—I am referring to those featherless bipeds who be long to the Phylum Mammalia—I do not know what is.

One little thing more. The work of School organization becomes difficult if the 'old' students of the Matric class who are already sent up, are called to school and two or more Matriculation classes are run side by side. Giving a long "preparation" time of two months from the middle of February to the 18th of April, as the Native Institution of Ahmedabad was obliged to do, means the students forgetting all they learned. Calling children for half the day to school, as is done by the energetic Principal of the Alexandra Girls' School, would be a good solution of the problem if the students were helped by teachers and not entirely left to themselves after coming to school.

The best way out of the difficulty is to take the examination in March and get it over, or to change the school and college terms once again and hold the examinations during the latter part of November. The course in English for the next year, thanks to the presence of practical schoolmasters like Mr. K. B. Marzban on the Joint Board, is quite good, and we hope that the year 1923 will show some changes for the better in the Matriculation. The work of the Board is as thankless as it is difficult and we wish them luck. Meanwhile let us all fast and pray for the safety of those who are going to appear for the examination this year at hot places like Ahmedabad.—Yours, etc.

N. C. DARUWALLA.

SOLICITORS' CLERKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will hospitably extend some space in your columns for disclosing some of the hardships that Solicitors' Clerks are put to, by the resolutions passed by the Bombay Law Society on the 6th of March, 1922. The Resolutions are as follows:

"That no member of the Society shall employ any Clerk or other employee of another member of the society in his Office unless such clerk or employee produce a certificate from his employer that he has given one calender month's notice of his intention to leave service.

That this Society considers that no Attorney should engage the services of any Clerk or employee of another Attorney without the knowledge and consent of the latter so long as the employment lasts."

Sir, I am at a loss to understand the necessity and propriety of putting this additional restraint upon the Clerks when the legal remedy of the Masters is wide open. Sir, you are aware that in no other line the Clerks are so underpaid as in the Solicitors, where one to work from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Before putting these fetters upon their prospects the Law Society has not proceeded to fix the standard of salary below which no member can pay his clerks. Any member is at liberty to take any undue advantage of the pressing circumstances of a poor human being who has got to maintain himself and his family in these days of high prices and heavy taxation. This is only putting the cart before the horse. The effect of the above resolutions is such that a clerk under any circumstances cannot leave his master, who is sure to demand his pound of flesh at the sacrifice of the clerk's interest.—Yours, etc.

A. CLERK.

[M]ARKET.

April 7.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-7-0.
Bars Gold forward 28-6-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 28-6-0.
Bars Silver ready 91-2-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 91-2-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 91-5-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 3/32.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 1/8.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 5/32.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 3/16.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 7/16.
On London Bank's buying T T1/3 3/16.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 7/32.
Tone of Exchange Quiet Steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 301.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 321.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 311.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 170¼.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 165¼.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D 184.
London Gold ready sh. 95.
London Silver ready d. 33-10.
London Silver forward d. 33-10.
Tone of Silver Steady China bought, India and Continent sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.39.
French Exchange Frcs. 48.20.
Swiss Exchange 22.60.
Belgium Exchange 52.00.
Italian Exchange 84/50.
German Exchange Mrks. 1350.
Prague Exchange 233.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 56.
5 per cent War Loan 82.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/10.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 99/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 ½/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 163.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 64.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 64.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 64.

FINANCE.

Money market is steady with rates slightly easier. Call money was obtainable about 4½ per cent while the fixed deposit rate is about 5½ per cent to 6 per cent Imperial Bank rate is unchanged and the cash balance is up by Rs. 150 Lakhs. On the whole there was a good demand for Government Loans. The 6 per cent Bonds are a favourite in the market with good buyers for 1925 and 1925 and 1928 Bonds also.

Exchange was a steady market round 1/3 3/16. Calcutta and Rangoon report Bills showing. There is good activity in the Hessian market in Calcutta. The inquiry for bullion T T has not been large this week.

Gold was easy on heavy arrivals from Australia and the up-country demand is slow. The daily off take is about 15,000 tolas and the stock is estimated at about 23 Lakhs tolas. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 41,79,998 in bullion and Rs. 4,68,653 coins and 4 boxes.

Silver was easy during the early part of the week, but improved later on favourable advices from China and London. The daily off take is about 70 bars, and the stock is estimated at about 3800 bars. The total import of silver to Bombay during the week amounted to Rs. 33.300 in coins and 2391 bars.

The Shanghai/London rate is 2/3 per tael, Hongkong/London 2/5¼ per dollar and Japan/London 2/2 per yen.

SHARES.

This was a dull week on the stock exchange with hardly anything important to report and the rates moved within narrow limits. The market reopens on the 12th instant, and after two or three working days, it will remain closed and reopen again after the Easter Holidays. Nagpurs, Swadeshis, Kohinoors, Davids, Currims and Shapurjis were dealt in more freely by the jobbers, while in other shares very little business was done.

Tata Steel deferreds opened weak, but soon improved and closed steady round Rs. 220. Trams were steady about Rs. 116, while Bank shares remain almost unchanged.

Recently there have been many criticisms in the press against the managing committee of our stock exchange. We positively think such idle criticisms do not help us in the least way. What we want is some concrete suggestion to remedy the existing evil which both the bulls and the bears acknowledge.

To say that the members of the managing committee have been "obliging enough" to withdraw their resignation" is like giving the "lie" direct. The plain truth is that at meetings of the general body on more than one occasion they passed unanimously, a vote of confidence in the managing committee and the president, and requested them to withdraw their resignation. This fact could be proved from the records of the stock exchange.

For our part, we suggest that the general body should pass a resolution forbidding "budli" business altogether, in the interest of the members, as well as the investing public; so that no business will be allowed, say for July, unless the June settlement is completed and paid for. The nett result will be that a dishonest bull, who buys shares which he never wants, will have to count twice before he orders a thousand shares, and vice-versa a dishonest bear will be punished for selling shares which he never had. We sincerely hope that some responsible members would send notice to the Secretary, in time, before the meeting of the 18th instant; to pass this rule which is the sure remedy of removing the root cause of the disease, i.e., (the present large gambling on the exchange).

It is needless threatening the managing committee and the stock exchange about Government intervention, for they have a lot more to do than to bother about Bulls and Bears and their daily quarrels.

The following are the closing rates on the 5th instant.

BANKS.

Imperial 1340, India 117, Central 33 8, Tata Bank 14/4 and Eastern 67.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2850, Alliance 320, Apollo 90, Birla Mills 92/8 By. Cotton 1180, By. Dyeing 1585, Bradbury 922/8, Cent. India 4965, Colaba Land 2425, Coorla 265, Crescent 605, Currimbhoy 1715, David 1610, Edw. Sassoon 527/8, Elphistone 137/8, Fazulbhoy 1395, Gokak 225 xd., Ind. Malwa 625, Jamshed Mfg. 515, Kastoorchand 1015, Kohinoor 3270, Laxmi Cotton 5050, Madhowji 265, Meyer Sassoon 542/8, New per cent Great 950, New City 755, Pabani 910, Pearls 1180, Phoenix 977/8, Planet 270, Shapurji 407/8, Simplex 907/8, Standard 2525n, Swan 1120, Swadeshi 5335, Tata Mill 1230n, and Vishnu Cotton 2250.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 722/8, Ahd. Elec 150, Alcock 592/8, B. Burma 497/8, B. Burma N. I. 140 pr., Bt. Burma Pet. 9, B. Tramway 116/4, B. Flour 1500, B. Steam 220, Bundi Cement 40, Ind. Cement 275, Katni Ord 240, Katni Defd 1125, New India 20, Tata Iron Ord 60, Tata Iron Defd 213 Tata Iron N. Ord 53/12, Tata Iron N. Defd 170, Tata Hydro 837/8, Tata Oil 50 and Scindia Steam 6/2.

ARCHDEACON WAKEFORD'S CASE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April, 6.

The Home Secretary has declined to reopen the case of Archdeacon Wakeford, who had petitioned the King to have his case reopened on the ground that important new evidence had come to light, which would rebut the charges and restore his good name.

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4. "Raisley" is economical because :—
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FRESH CHARGES AGAINST MR. BOTTOMLEY,

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 6.

On resumption of the Bottomley case at Bow Street, the prosecution announced two new charges, of fraudulently converting £6,500 and £10,000 of War Stock Combination Bonds. It is alleged that Mr. Bottomley paid the former to the Official Receiver in the course of the winding up the John Bull Investment Trust and the latter to settle a debt with a stockbroker.

NEW DIRECTORATE OF P. O. AND B. I. COMPANIES

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 6.

Mr. F. C. Allen, Mr. G. F. Hotblack and Sir Denison Spender have been elected Directors of the P. and O. and B. I. Companies. Mr. Ernest Cunard relinquishes directorship owing to ill-health.

P. AND O. CO'S. DIVIDEND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April, 6.

The Peninsular and Orient Steam Navigation Company announce an interim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum deferred, free of tax, for the half year ended March 31st.

The famous P. and O. liner Himalaya is to be sold. It is expected she will be purchased by ship-breakers.

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TWICE before closing your Savings Bank Account or stopping your Savings Bank account now running elsewhere,

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

O'DWYERIAN OUTBURST

MR. MONTAGU'S SINS

FEELING OF I. C. S. MEN

Sir Michael O'Dwyer, writing in the "Morning Post" of 15th March says:—

Mr. Montagu, in his speech at Cambridge, attributes his fall to the efforts of the Die-hard Party. He says:

They have been supported by Lieutenant-Governors, who have left India, by other disgruntled persons connected with India, by lugubrious ex-Governors of inconspicuous and inglorious careers.

I am doubtless one of the Lieutenant-Governors, but cannot perhaps claim the honour of inclusion among the ex-Governors to whom he refers with such admirable taste! After Mr. Montagu had shown in June, 1920, his determination to "throw to the wolves the most convenient cargo" (to use his own metaphor in describing his present pitiful plight) by sacrificing to extremist clamour the officers, civil and military, who had helped me to quell the Punjab rebellion of 1919, and had rejected all my efforts to obtain some mitigation of the injustice done to them, I told the India Office plainly that I would use every legitimate means to secure redress for them through the Press and Parliament. For nearly two years I have been striving to that end, but while Mr. Montagu was in office a "judge in his own cause," it was obviously impossible to secure justice. Meantime several of the officers unjustly censured have been driven to leave the Service, including some of the ablest judicial and executive officers in the Punjab. Others are still holding on, in the hope that justice may some day be done them, and now that Mr. Montagu has gone their hopes may be realised.

KASUR WHIPPING.

I quote one case, which has been brought to the notice of the Prime Minister, as showing the lengths to which Mr. Montagu went in weighing down the scales of justice against men who had done their duty. One of the most serious outbreaks in the Punjab rebellion of 1919 was that of April 12 at Kasur, a town of 25,000 people, about thirty miles from Lahore. A mob of about 2,000, including the students of the two High Schools, invaded the railway station, wrecked the telegraph office, looted the booking office, cut the wires, set the goods sheds on fire, and tore up the line. They then began to murder all the Europeans in a train drawn up at the station, clubbed to death two Warrant Officers, severely wounded two British officers and two N.C.O.s, and attempted to murder an English lady, with her three children, who were with difficulty saved by a few brave and loyal Indians. The mob then attacked all the Government buildings, looted and burned the two post offices, burned the Civil Court and the records, attacked the Treasury, and were only driven away when the police tardily opened fire, killing a few of them. The situation was saved by the prompt arrival of troops from Ferozpur. Lieutenant-Colonel Mac-Rae, of the Indian Army, and Mr. Marsden, of the I.C.S., took charge of the disturbed area. The town and vicinity were in an openly rebellious mood. After Martial Law had been proclaimed the headmaster of the Municipal School, whose students had formed part of the rebellious crowd, reported that they were still giving trouble, and asked for a military guard. This could not be spared, but the two officers ordered the students of the two offending schools to be paraded at the railway station, which was their headquarters. The headmasters were asked to produce the leading culprits, but said they were unable to do so. They put forward six weak and poorly-clad boys for punishment. The two officers declined to punish these weaklings and selected six of the biggest and stoutest boys. These were each given *three* strokes with a cane, not publicly, but in the centre of a square formed by the students inside the railway enclosure.

The Education Department considered that the Municipal School, the only one under its control, had not been adequately punished. A month later the inspector held a local inquiry, with the help of his Hindu and Mohammedan assistants, as a result of which several of the boys were caned, receiving *ten* stripes each, others were expelled and the school as a whole, both staff and students, was also punished collectively by the loss of holidays, grants, etc.

HUNTER COMMITTEE.

Even Mr. Gandhi when he came to Kasur in November, 1919, to stir up trouble, could find no grounds for attacking the officers concerned. In December the Hunter Committee inquired into the disorders at Kasur. Lieutenant-Colonel MacRae and Mr. Marsden were examined *as witnesses*, and described the facts as above. The Majority Report finds nothing to criticise in their action, and made no suggestion for punishment or censure. No more did the Government of India. The Minority Report was drawn up by three Indian lawyers approved by the Secretary of State, whose bias was evident throughout the inquiry, and is patent from their perverse finding that there had been no rebellion at all in the Punjab! These gentlemen commented on the action taken at Kasur under the heading "Six boys flogged at Kasur because they happened to be biggest." Among other inaccuracies they say that each received six stripes, and they suppress the fact that the Education Department had subsequently inflicted much severer penalties, individual and collective. But even these prejudiced members, two of whom have since been appointed Ministers and are perhaps now in a position to know what constitutes rebellion, made no suggestion for censure or other punishment. That was left to the Secretary of State. The opportunity for sacrificing his officers and thus ingratiating himself with the extremists was too good to be missed. In his despatch of May 26, 1920, he virtually reprimanded both the Hunter Committee and the Government of India for not taking a sufficiently serious view of this and other "abuses of authority" by Martial Law officers, and directed that the officers concerned should be visited with censure or other suitable punishment.

In the Dyer debate on July 8, 1920, referring to the Kasur case he said:

When you take selected schoolboys from a school, guilty or innocent, and whip them publicly, you are indulging in *frightfulness*, and there is no other adequate word which could describe it.

Apparently if *all* the 500 students had been whipped, the Secretary of State would have been quite satisfied. The two officers were accordingly publicly censured for "injudicious and improper conduct," and the Government of India, in their review of 1920, have put in on record that such censure must affect their future prospects. Neither officer was given an opportunity of explanation or defence at any stage before the censure.

Such is the "justice" meted out by Mr. Montagu to officers who have had to perform the unpleasant and dangerous duty of putting down rebellion. Is it for him to cry that he has been "thrown to the wolves"?

DISCONTENTED I. C. S.

The case I have quoted is typical of at least a dozen others known to me personally. Is it any wonder that many of the Civil officers in the Punjab, both those who have been the victims of such injustice and others, are leaving the Service prematurely, and that two of the officers newly appointed to the I. C. S. last year have already sent in their resignations?

Mr. Montagu accuses his opponents of having "fomented unrest in the Indian Services by baseless rumours of lack of support." With cases like the above staring the Services in the face, is any outside influence necessary? A distinguished Civil Servant in the Punjab, who had nothing to do with the suppression of the Punjab rebellion and is working ardently to make the reforms a success, writes as follows of Mr. Montagu's resignation:—

I feel as if a great weight had been removed from my spirits, and that, I think, is the feeling of most of us who still have active service to put in. . . We do not shirk responsibility, but we hate the feeling that we shall never be supported, if support means effective opposition to Gandhi and his followers. Most of us have felt during the last two years that if only the wolves howl loudly we shall inevitably be thrown to them. This is the result of the orders passed on the Hunter Report.

Is it too much to ask that where, as in the above case, those orders involve gross injustice, they should even now be modified? Nothing would do more to restore belief in British justice and confidence to our sorely-tried servants, British and Indian, and to our loyal Indian supporters.

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No. 1.

NOBLE MEANS FOR NOBLE END.

WANTED NEW LIFE.

(Notes of a lecture by Prof. T. L. Vaswani.)

A young man returned from jail said to me sorrowfully:—"We are being clapped into jail in thousands. The solution is not yet in view" A merchant said to me:—"So many have gone to jail. With what result? Government is unyielding as ever." It seems pessimism is setting in One form of pessimism is,—indifference. "What good"? say some; "things are not improving; we can do so little." It is a form of pessimism congenial to a people whose political consciousness has been dimmed during a long period of subjection. What good? They who ask the question forget that the Swaraja Movement is changing the psychology of the people. Men and women, boys and girls think, today, of India as never before. This new *thinking*, new *striving*, new *suffering* for an Ideal,—is to my mind the very heart of that *Swaraj* which India seeks. Over 20 thousand men are in jail. Leaders of the Movement are in jail. Mahatma Gandhi is in jail. Can it be that all this voluntary suffering falls outside the purpose of the Great Ones who stand, I belive, behind the Struggle of these days?

Another,—a deeper form—of pessimism has been spreading, specially after the sentence passed upon Mahatma Gandhi. I heard a Government servant say the other day:—"The British must be driven out of India" "How,"?—asked his friend. "The Big Stick,"—answered the other. An intelligent young man, a University graduate, said to me:—"Is there any way left except violence"? Vibrations of hate I am afraid, are multiplying. A belief is growing that the best politics is neither co-operation nor non-co-operation but violence. I understand easily the state of mind of those of us who have hate in our hearts at this hour of rigorous repression Yet I believe profoundly that never before was the need greater than to-day to be true to the ideal of *ahinsa*. Ahinsa should, I humbly submit, be something more than mere *creed*. It should express our life, the Life of the Nation.

WHAT HISTORY SHOWS.

But history,—said a young bright graduate to me,—history shows the triumph of violence! Does it? I asked. "Look at Ireland,"—he said. "Irish history," he said, "is a triumph of violence." "Of violence or *organised* violence?" I asked. He paused; then said:—"*Organised* violence?" "And is India," I asked, organised for violence?" I have no wish to take any part in any attempt to organise India for violence; *ahinsa*, to me, is a matter of mind as well as heart,—a part of my theory of life. But those who hold a different theory,—they will do well to ask themselves the question:—Is India organised for violence? Even national unity is not strong enough yet. Hindus and Muslims and Parsis and Christians and Jews are not yet knit together as strongly as they should be in the one service of the Nation. India *is* in disorder; and the problem of India, as I think of it, is a problem in psychology and morals and economics. We all want Liberty. To have it, the Nation's psychology must change, the nation must have a stronger moral fibre. Freedom asks for self-organisation in education and socio-economic life. Violence must disturb the work of self-organisation. Violence must react upon us and interrupt the processes of national unification.

The end justifies the means,—say some young men. I believe differently. The end is noble,—viz, Freedom. The means, too, must be noble. A great end must be worthily won. To adopt the means which are not good would be to do harm to our character. We must not do violence to India's soul in our struggle for Freedom. By several suggestions, the idea of winning through violence has been kept alive in Europe. And Europe has not yet found Peace. Europe has wandered from violence to violence. Europe has trampled upon the rights of Eastern nations, the great rights which God has given and which no groups of men however powerful, can take away.

History has been quoted in favour of the theory of violence. But man makes history. It is for us to make *our* history. To make it,—in the noblest sense of that word,—we must refuse to part with the spiritual treasure which is, I believe, our richest inheritance. It is a treasure we must enlarge with contributions of our own mind and character. For centuries has India been held in subjection: but her representative men never learnt to hate! Her poets and prophets, her saints and sages pointed to a Kingdom of Souls as superior to and stronger, mightier than the Kingdom of Force. Indian *swaraj* must reflect the Indian Ideal.

INDIA'S HELP.

I believe that world-forces, the World-Will will come to India's help. To cooperate with the World—Spirit, we must purify our hearts, organise our socio-economic forces, and build on a broad human, basis. Swaraj is Self-Organisation. Let us build—but with hate for no man. And *together* must we build, if we would build well. India suffered in the day counsels of separation got the better of her great Ideals; and for centuries the history of India was the sad story of the Hindu standing against the Muslim, of the superior "caste" trampling upon the rights of "lower castes." of Indian lifting his hand against or quarrelling with brother Indians. Our sin has been—separation from the poor. If we would atone for the sin, we must worship the poor. National unity must be strengthened and sanctified by worship of the poor. Khadi is dear to me as a symbol of reverence for the poor. Khadi has a moral, not simply economic, value for the life of the Nation. We have long neglected the poor. We have, again and again, disowned them, trampled upon them, held them in contempt. We have, sometimes, tried to serve them. It is time to go to them with humility in our hearts and say:—We come to worship you.

INCIDENT AT ROHRI STATION.

Going to Sukkur, I had to wait at the Rohri station for a local train. It was an early hour of the morn. At such an hour, the Sikh Gurus have asked us to send out thoughts of peace and love and recite that solemn prayer, *Asadiwar*. At such an hour I saw a poor railway servant hauled up before a well-dressed "educated" Railway clerk. The poor man had, it would seem, committed a mistake. The clerk was not satisfied with rebuking him; he abused the poor man; and he kicked the poor man in anger and contempt! With tear—filled eyes I saw the sorry spectacle; and I sent an inward prayer to Him whom the Scriptures call "The Guardian of the Poor":—"Lord! have mercy upon us! We want *swaraj*, yet trample upon thy comrades thus." God,—the Great Companion of the Poor,—can He, I ask, bless our Struggle as long as we have not in our hearts reverence for the Poor? Khadi, national schools, national courts, temperance, Hindu-Muslim Unity, removal of untouchability,—all items in a Program of Positive, Constructive Activities are for me, included in the one vital work,—*Worship of the Poor*. Khadi is but an outer symbol of that worship. National schools have no meaning if they do not teach their pupils that worship. National Courts are worse than useless if they fail to do justice to the poor. The anti-liquor campaign has a moral value in the measure it guards the divinity of the poor against the snare spread out at the liquor-shop. Hindu-Muslim unity has a meaning in so far as it places fellowship with the poor above the creeds and customs which separate. Removal of untouchability is the seal we set upon our belief in Human Brotherhood. The ranks of the Poor in India's villages are not with us yet in the Struggle. A new life must flow into the villages; they must become *swaraj*-villages; they must bless the Swaraj Movement. And Krishna, the Comrade of the Poor, must ride again our Car if we would win that Freedom which is Life.—"Sind Observer."

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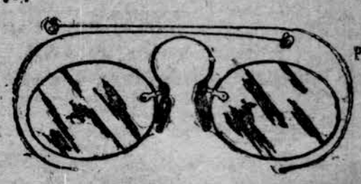
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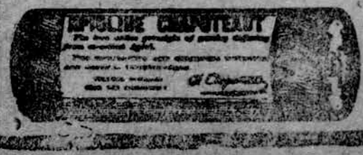
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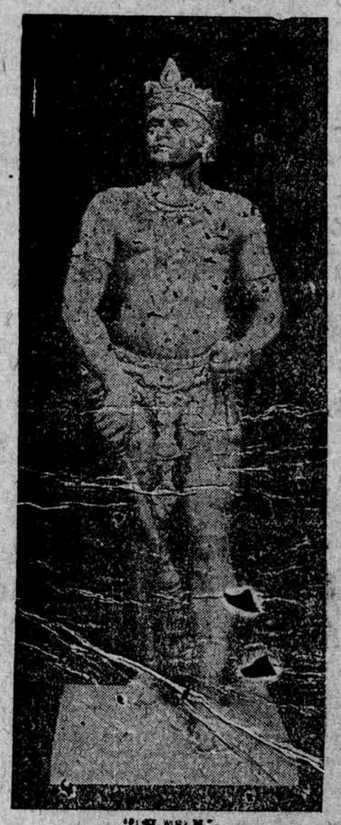

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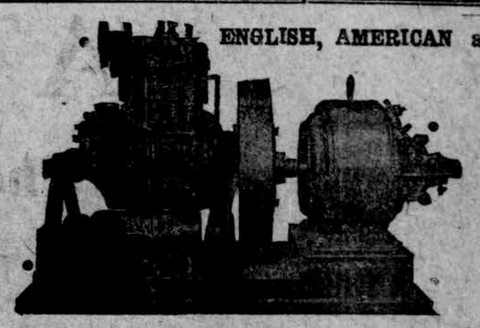

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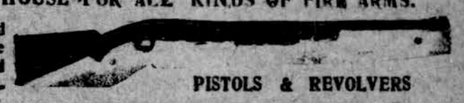

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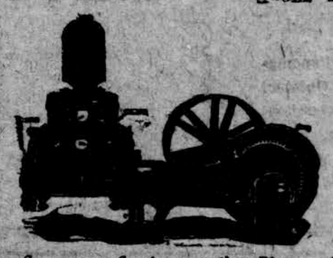

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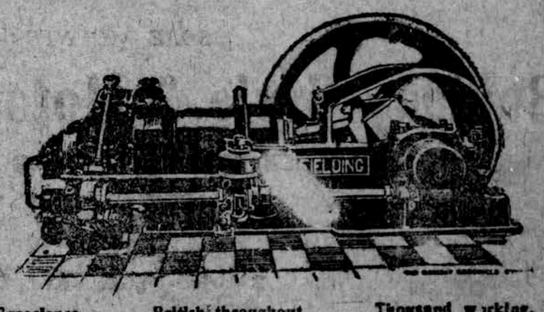

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"I have prescribed Stearn's Atlas Tonic extensively in my practice and it has yielded good results invariably. It proves very helpful where nervous breakdown is associated with digestive disorders in which cases its action is most marked and rapid. I recommend it for General Debility and convalescence after illness as well as for brain fag, loss of memory and sleeplessness due to too much worry or mental overwork."

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"Stearn's Atlas Tonic is very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive Systems and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results."

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"I have given Stearn's Atlas Tonic to some of my patients with good results. Persons recovering from acute illness have recouped well with the Tonic. Dyspeptic patients are benefited with it."

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TAKE AT LAST

THE TONIC WITH LASTING EFFECTS

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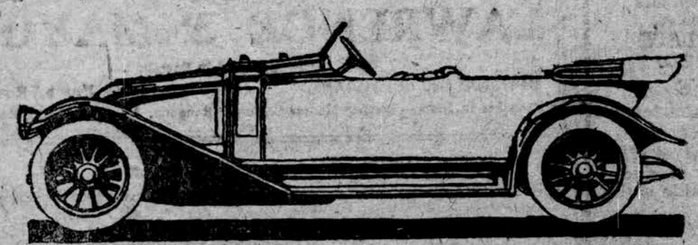

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